

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1919.—Vol. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL
(ESTABLISHED 1842).
Business of Mining Shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find buyers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in BELOWDA BEACON (Limited) shares. Mr. CROFTS recommends any application for these. Shares are fully paid, and carry a minimum interest of TEN PER CENT. for three years.
BUSINESS in PENNETHUL CONSOLES, ROOKHOPE VALLEY.
In consequence of a pressure of business, the remarks upon current shares are postponed until next week.
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Daily Price List on application.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission—
Aberdaunt, fully paid, £1 1/4. 30 East Grenville, £2 3/4. 50 Pennerley, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/2 paid, £1 1/4. 10 East Van, £2 3/4. 20 Parya Mount, £2 18 9
Aberdaunt, 1/4 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Eclipse, 12s. 6d. 30 Pacific.
Aberdaunt, 1/8 paid, £1 1/4. 10 East Lovell, £1 1/4. 15 Richmond Con., £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/16 paid, £1 1/4. 10 East Seton, £1 19s. 6d. 15 Roman Gravel, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/32 paid, £1 1/4. 15 Flagstaff, £1 1/4. 25 So Condurrow, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/64 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Purze Hill Wood, 25s. 10 So. Carn Brea, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/128 paid, £1 1/4. 12 Glain Pedr, fully paid, £2 3/4. 20 Sweetland Ck., £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/256 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Gawton, £2 3/4. 5 Tankerville, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/512 paid, £1 1/4. 5 Great Vor, £2 3/4. 30 Tiquaril, 3s. 3d.
Aberdaunt, 1/1024 paid, £1 1/4. 50 Great No. Laxey, 22s. 20 Hington, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/2048 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Moesdale Lead, 25s. 25 Van Consoles, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/4096 paid, £1 1/4. 20 Marke Valley, £2 3/4. 50 West Maria, 25s. 6d.
Aberdaunt, 1/8192 paid, £1 1/4. 50 New Hington Tin, 27s. 6d. 5 West Chiverton, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/16384 paid, £1 1/4. 25 New Quebrada, £2 3/4. 25 Wt. Tankerville, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/32768 paid, £1 1/4. 50 Pynlimmon, 21s. 6d. 3 Wheel Buller.
Aberdaunt, 1/65536 paid, £1 1/4. 25 Penrithul, £2 3/4.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Aberdaunt, New Hington, Pynlimmon, Pennerley, and Parya Mountain.
New Hington shares should be bought at once for a rise.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT AND SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
28, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MR. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
Prompt information, and quotations, furnished on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.
Parties wishing to Transact Business in the following are requested to communicate—
DOLWEN.
DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.
DRAKE WALLS.
EAST SETON.
FRANK MILLS.
GREAT ROCK.
GORSSEDD & CELYN LEVEL.
HOBBS' HILL.

* NORTH POOL.—Having recently inspected this mine, it affords me great satisfaction to notice present bright prospects, and, in my opinion, shares will double in value before long, and a permanent paying property be established. Ballarat shall be in full course of sinking in a few days upon a lode 4 ft. wide, containing white quartz, and thickly studded with rich yellow copper ore. The early intersection of the engine lode is an additional good feature.
DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES (Limited).—Shares are likely to command much attention.
WORTHY OF ATTENTION, at present prices, also—Frank Mills, Parya Mountain, Gorsedd and Celyn Level, South Merilyn, and Pennerley.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Railways, Foreign Bonds, and all other Securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, at market prices net.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Emma, Birdseye Creek, Flagstaff, Sweetland Creek, and Richmond Mine shares.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WANTED TO BUY—Any number of the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices—
Bedford United.
Bedford Consols.
Gawton Copper.
East Caradon.
Hington Down.
Marke Valley.
West Maria.
West Caradon.
Cape Copper.
South Carn Brea.
San Pedro.
South Caradon.
Cape Copper.

Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed—
Aberdaunt, 30s. 20 East Grenville, £2 3/4. 15 Pacific, £3.
Aberdaunt, 25s. 10 Flagstaff, £1 1/4. 15 Prince of Wales, 17s.
Aberdaunt, 20s. 15 Franco Consols. 30 Rose United.
Aberdaunt, 15s. 20 Frank Mills, 20s. 6d. 10 Rookhope Val., £5 1s 3
Aberdaunt, 10s. 10 Gawton, £2 3/4. 5 Roman Gravel, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 5s. 10 Gt. No. Laxey, 20s. 10 Richmond.
Aberdaunt, 2s. 10 Great Vor, £10 3s. 9d. 50 So. Rom. Gravel, 19s.
Aberdaunt, 1s. 50 Gt. So. Chiverton, 7s. 6d. 10 So. Carn Brea, £6 6s 3
Aberdaunt, 1/2 paid, £1 1/4. 2 Herodfoot, £2 3/4. 15 Sweetland, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/4 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Hington, £2 3/4. 10 So. Condurrow, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/8 paid, £1 1/4. 30 Hobb's Hill, 35s. 10 So. Condurrow, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/16 paid, £1 1/4. 10 Lovell, £6 1/4. 10 Unity Wood, 40s.
Aberdaunt, 1/32 paid, £1 1/4. 25 Marke Valley, £3 8s 9d. 20 Van Consoles, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/64 paid, £1 1/4. 25 New Lovell, £2 3/4. 25 West Jewell, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/128 paid, £1 1/4. 25 New Dolcoath, £2 3/4. 50 Wheel Whispy.
Aberdaunt, 1/256 paid, £1 1/4. 25 North Pool, £2 3/4. 100 West Caradon, 5s.
Aberdaunt, 1/512 paid, £1 1/4. 25 North Treleigh Wood, £2 3/4. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/1024 paid, £1 1/4. 5 North Levant, £1 1/4. 20 West Esqair Lie.
Aberdaunt, 1/2048 paid, £1 1/4. 50 Nangles. 5 W. Chiverton, £1 1/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/4096 paid, £1 1/4. 60 Old Batholes, 20s. 20 W. Tankerville, £2 3/4.
Aberdaunt, 1/8192 paid, £1 1/4. 20 Pennerley, £2 3/4. 25 Wheel Pevor, £3.
Aberdaunt, 1/16384 paid, £1 1/4. 25 Parya Mountain. 20 West Great Work, 30s.
Aberdaunt, 1/32768 paid, £1 1/4. 50 Penrithul, £2 3/4.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of—
10 Roman Gravel, £18; 5 Great Laxey, £18; 1 South Caradon, £235; 2 Devon Great Consols, £50 New Pembroke, £2 3/4; 30 Blue Hills, £25 Gawton, £5 1/2 West Jewell, £20 Parya Mountain, £218s. 6d.; 5 Minera, £23; 30 Treleigh Wood United, £2 3/4; 20 Van Consoles, 1 Herodfoot, £27; 5 Tincroft, £28 3/4; 10 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), £23 1/2; 15 Hington Down, 2 Wheel Jane, £48; 10 Marke Valley, £23 1/2; 45 Rose United, £20 Cathedral, £20 West Panty-go, 7s. 6d.; 2 Dolcoath, £5; 20 East Grenville, £23 1/2; 25 West Lucy, £23 1/2; 180 Nangles, £20; 50 Great Retailack, £3 Providence, £24; 50 Bwch Consols, £20; 50 South Great Work, £100 South Tolcarne; 3 West Chiverton; 65 Hobbs Hill; 100 Alamillos, 27s. 6d.; 300 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 6d.; 25 Camp Floyd, £14 1/4; 200 Gold Run, 20s.; 20 Birdseye Creek, £23 1/2; 150 Tiquaril, 3s. 6d.; 175 Eclipse, £22; 20 Emma; 100 Scottish Australian, 14s. 6d.; 20 Cape Copper.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Emma, Minera, South Caradon, Hington Down, Van Consoles, St. Agnes Consols, and New Pembroke.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE),
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravel, Pennerley, Van Consoles, New Lovell, West Caradon, South Margaret, East Foxdale, Belowda Beacon, Emma, and nearly all British or Foreign Mines, Railways, and Foreign Stocks.
A purchase of Rookhope Valley and West Gwennap Consols shares is strongly recommended.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.
Bankers: Agra Bank, and Bank of England.

EXCITEMENT.—Mr. Thomas invited special attention to this mine in this place about three months ago, since which time shares have risen nearly £200 per cent. There is every prospect here of a great and good mine, and of the shares going to a high price.
Reference to the Mining Journal will show that Mr. Thomas, amongst other mines, particularly recommended Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), which have now attained a much higher price, and will yet advance. He now begs to call the attention of his correspondents to St. Ives Consols, in 940 shares only, feeling confident they will go to a very high figure, and, therefore, advises an immediate purchase.
SOUTH CARADON.—This mine adjoins South Condurrow, and is one of the best speculations in Cornwall. Shares should be immediately purchased for a rise of 100 per cent.

Now ready, price One Shilling, SECOND, and much enlarged, EDITION OF
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.
All interested in British and Foreign Mines will gain valuable, original, and trustworthy information by its perusal. FREDERICK W. MANSELL is induced to publish this enlarged edition at the solicitation of his numerous patrons, and also by the flattering remarks expressed by the commercial and financial press relative to the first edition.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Who has had Twenty-seven Years' Experience in the Mining Market.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following—
15 Bog, 41s. 6d. 20 Sweetland, £2 3/4. 10 San Pedro, £6.
15 Birdseye, 30s. 15 Marke Valley, £3 8s 9d. 3 Treleigh Wood, £23 1/2.
35 Bronford, 30s. 3 No. Rosewarne, £7 1/4. 3 Treleigh Wood, £23 1/2.
65 Cedar Creek, £23 1/2. 15 New Rosewarne, £10. 20 Utah, £2 3/4.
20 Camp Floyd, £15 1/2. 20 New Lovell, £2 3s. 9d. 25 Unit. Mexican, £2 3/4.
80 Chontales, 16s. 20 Van Pembroke, £2 3/4. 10 Van Consoles, £2 3/4.
30 Drake Walls, 11s. 75 Penrithul, 40s. 10 Wheel Grenville, £2 3/4.
2 East Basset, £23 1/2. 20 Perkins Beach, 22s. 9d. 5 Wheel Uny, £6 16s. 3d.
15 East Grenville, 44s. 10 Pacific, £3. 2 Wheel Buller, £23 1/2.
20 E. Langynog, £2 3/4. 5 Providence, £23 1/2. 2 Wheel Pevor, 8s. 9d.
20 East Uny, 43s. 9d. 10 Parya Mountain, £2 3/4. 4 West Frances, £23 1/2.
10 Eberhardt, £12 1/2. 20 Pennerley, £3 6s. 3d. 40 West Caradon, 5s.
15 Emma, £28 1/2. 100 Pestarene, 10s. 6d. 5 West Maria, £2 3/4.
30 Excelsior, 15s. 9d. 15 Rookhope, £5. 25 West Maria, £2 3/4.
35 Frank Mills, 18s. 9d. 25 Rosewall Hill, 35s. 9d. 25 W. Tankerville, £3 8s 9d.
5 Flagstaff, £15. 10 Richmond, £2 3/4. 10 West Wh. Lucy, 22s 9d.
10 Great Vor, £20 16s. 3d. 20 Rosewarne Unit., 42s. 30 W. Tankerville, £12.
25 Gt. No. Laxey, 20s. 30 So. Rom. Grav., 19s. 6d. 75 W. Drake Walls, 5s. 6d.
10 Gawton, £25. 10 So. Carn Brea, £2 3/4. 10 West Chiverton, £12.
60 Gold Run, 20s. 10 So. Condurrow, £7. 15 Yudanmutans, 41s. 3d.
10 Hington, £28 3s. 9d. 20 So. Great Work, £2 6d.

Shares in all new companies may be secured on application to J. STOCKER.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

NEW DOLCOATH.—This mine is producing a large quantity of tin and copper, and the shares will command a high price soon.
EXCITEMENT.—The report this week is confirmatory of the great discovery made at this mine, the shares in which have been largely dealt in, and should be secured at present quotation.

PENNETHUL CONSOLES.—The shares of this company have been allotted, and with £50,000 cash to work this extensive set it is impossible to say what may not be accomplished. The shares should be bought without delay, as they are safe to rise in price.
VAN CONSOLES.—This mine continues to improve, and shares should be bought at present prices; they are safe to rise.
The Lovell, Cathedral, and West Jewell shares are all worthy of attention, either for a rise in price or investment.

MR. COMYN has special business in all the above, and recommends early application.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ALL-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—From reports just received from the captain and manager of the mine there is lead in paying quantities in every level both east and west, and from the large pile now being prepared for the market, and ore in sight, dividends may shortly be looked forward to. MR. H. MANSELL strongly advises an immediate purchase of these shares, and can offer 100 (or part of same) at £2 5s. per share (fully paid), if promptly applied for.
PENNETHUL TIN AND COPPER MINES (Limited).—These shares should also be secured at present prices, seeing the same are in great demand, and likely to advance to a very high figure.—References exchanged.

TRELEIGH WOOD SHARES in all probability will be worth £80 each twelve months hence. Treleigh Wood United shares, £20 each; Wheel Grenville shares, £25 each; Rosewarne United shares, £20 each; New Rosewarne shares, £15 each; West New Rosewarne shares, £15 each; Wheel Pevor shares, £10 each; East Seton shares, £10 each; Hington Down shares, £10 each; West Caradon shares, 15s. each; and San Pedro shares, £15 each.
An equal amount of capital invested in each of the above mines recommended. Those parties who acted upon this principle, and invested in J. R. L. List of Mines during the last 12 months, can now realise many hundreds per cent. profit.
JOHN RISLEY, Stock and Share Broker, 77, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND LITTLEWOOD, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of stocks and shares bought and sold at the closest net prices for cash or account.
W. and L. can recommend South Carn Brea, Vron United, South Margaret, and New Hendra.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS MONTH.
LOVELL.—This mine is improving; lode in 12 west increased in value, now worth £70; rise above the 12, £60 per fathom. Last month's sale of tin, £266 12s. 6d. These shares will soon be £20 each.
LLANARMON.—The lode in New Shaft improved since last week, now composed of lead and blende, with every prospect of improvement.
PENNETHUL.—The working capital, £50,000, is subscribed. Profits will be made at an early date.
EXCITEMENT.—The recent discovery will lay open a quantity of profitable ground. Shares are cheap at present prices.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN advise intending investors in the mines recommended by them to have an independent inspection made by a competent agent before purchasing, as they only recommend legitimate undertakings, and court the fullest enquiry as to the soundness of the properties.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN have special business in the above mines, full particulars and prices forwarded on application.
Handy Book for Investors, 630 pages, cloth bound; second edition, revised and enlarged, and with a copious index, post free, 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," 136 pages, cloth, 2s. 6d., post free.
"Investment Circular and Financial Review," post free on application.

All remittances to be crossed London and Westminster Bank.
BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
36, CORNHILL, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
Monthly Circular for June now ready; post free, 6d.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.
Messrs. A. W. THOMAS and Co. strongly recommend the purchase of shares in this valuable property, and are prepared to purchase or sell shares to any extent.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned—
Birdseye. Mary Ann. Sweetland Creek.
Eberhardt. West Wheel Gorland. Camp Floyd.
Eclipse. Pennerley. Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific Gold. Utah.
Cedar Creek. Parya Mountain. West Esqair Lie.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.
LAVINGTON and PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON and PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ENDEAN and CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All marketable stocks dealt in for cash or account.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHARE DEALER AND MINE AGENT,
5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for June, now ready, post free, price 6d.

EDWARD P. RICE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares bought and sold at the best market prices for cash or account.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN and CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
2 and 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission—
20 Aberdaunt, £1 10s. 25 New Dolcoath, £3 15s. 15 Terras.
50 Bluen Caellan, £1 2s. 20 New Lovell, £3 7s. 6d. 40 Unity Wood, £1 17s. 6d.
25 Bog, £2 6s. 9d. 5 New Rosewarne, £9 1/2. 100 West Caradon, 5s. 3d.
20 Cathedral, £1 1s. 30 North Croft, £1 12s. 5 W. Chiverton, £12 15s.
20 East Grenville, £2 10s. 25 Parya Mount, £2 17 1/2. 10 West Esqair Lie.
5 East Lovell, £16 10s. 25 Pennerley, £23 6s. 3d. 2 West Frances, £28 10s.
20 E. Seton, £2d. 10 Rookhope Valley, £2 1/2. 20 West Maria, £1 3s.
50 Excelsior, 12s. 6d. 50 Rose United. 20 W. Tankerville, £3 7s.
10 Gawton, £5 10s. 35 Rosewarne Unit., £22 0. 2 Wheel Buller, £37 15s.
20 Gt. No. Laxey, 18s. 9d. 1 St. Ives Consols. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £16 17s. 6d.
5 Hington, £6 2s. 6d. 10 So. Condurrow, £7. 3 Wh. Margaret, £23 10s.
10 Lovell, £4 10s. 20 So. Great Work, £2.
10 Marke Valley, £2 7s. 6d. 25 South Tolcarne, £1 7 1/2.

The price affixed to West Esqair Lie shares last week was erroneous, and was caused by a mistake of the printer at the MINING JOURNAL OFFICE.

MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
ABERDAUNT.—This mine is opening out equal to the most sanguine expectations ever entertained of it. We strongly recommend immediate investment, as the price is advancing. We can offer 100 shares, fully paid, for immediate application.

JOHN KEANE and CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
82, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.,
Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.
Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application.
Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.
Telegrams promptly attended to.

J. K. and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned—
Birdseye. Cedar Creek. Mossdale.
Camp Floyd. Gold Run. New Hington.
Sweetland Creek.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
50 All-y-Crib, £2 3/4. 10 Eberhardt, £13 1/2. 20 Hington, £8 1/2.
50 Bog, £2 1/2. 10 Emma, £28 1/4. 10 Gawton.
50 Pennerley, £23 1/2. 20 Utah. 20 South Condurrow, £7
20 Birdseye Creek, £23 1/2. 20 Flagstaff, £15 1/2. 20 Uny, £7 1/4.
5 Cook's Kitchen. 20 Richmond, £9. 20 Rose United, 40s.
10 Great Vor. 40 South Aurora, 41s. 50 Penrithul, 21s.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Terras, Gold Run, Cedar Creek, Emma, Utah, and Eberhardt.
The "Investment Record and Mining Review," now ready, contains full particulars of Selected Investments for Dividends or Speculation. Price 6d. per copy.

NORTH AMERICA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS recommends the purchase of shares in this company. The management is of capital repute, and unquestionably the properties are of the most bona fide description. The whole of the capital is subscribed, and it is expected that the shares of the company, now in demand, will reach a very high figure within a comparatively short space of time.
70, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., May 28, 1872.

This day is published, the
INVESTMENT REVIEW;
A Monthly Record of
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS.
Edited by JOHN ROBERT PIKE,
Author of "Britain's Metal Mines," &c., &c.
N.B.—Investors in Foreign and Colonial Mines will find in this Review information not otherwise attainable. The selection of dividend-paying and progressive mines cannot fail to be wonderfully remunerative at present prices.
Price One Penny, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

SILK and CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
22, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LEMMER, Secretary.

RICHARD MICHELL, MINE SHAREDEALER
AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is in a position to deal, at close prices, in all the leading mines of the day, and having had 25 years' experience in the mining market, is enabled to guide capitalists to safe investments, and will guarantee a profit of at least 25 per cent. to those who act under his special advice.
Redruth, being situated in the centre of the great, rich mining district of Cornwall, affords R. M. the opportunity of obtaining the earliest reliable information respecting the state of the mines, and applying it to the interests of his clients.
Address, Mining Offices, Redruth, Cornwall.

500 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS
NOW IN USE.
For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.

HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING, CALIFORNIA. THE YREKA CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. LIMITED LIABILITY.

Issue of £50,000 of First Mortgage Sterling Bonds, in 2000 bonds of £20 each, at 4 1/2 per cent, redeemable at £20 per bond, yielding 17 1/2 per cent, per annum minimum interest, with further profit. Two years' interest invested in English Funds.—Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application.

NOTICE.—The LIST OF APPLICATIONS for BONDS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 4th June. WILLIAM F. BRUFF, C.E., Fiscal Agent. 40, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., May, 1872.

THE COLONIAL PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

For acquiring and working important and valuable deposits and veins of Phosphate of Lime in Canada.

The properties to be acquired comprise about 200 acres of freehold and about 400 acres of renewable leasehold lands, the latter subject to a rental of only about £4 per annum, and no Royalties.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each, for 8000 of which applications will be received.

Payable—£1 per share on application, £3 per share on allotment, £3 per share two months after allotment, £3 per share four months after allotment, with the option to subscribers to pay up in full on allotment under discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GENERAL FREDERICK COTTON (late Royal Engineers), Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.—CHAIRMAN.

BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq., Director of the Western of Canada Oil Lands and Works Company (Limited), 3, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq. (late Director of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company), Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

CHARLES EDWARD WALDCK, Esq. (Messrs. Warner, Waldock, and Co., Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Merchants, 11, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.)

COLONEL ROBERT BARLOW MCCREA (Royal Artillery), Blackheath, and Full-mill Club, London, S.W.

The Honorable JOHN GAGE PRENDERGAST VEREKER, 10, Warwick-square, London, S.W.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL BANK, 13, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. CROWTHER and CO., 16, Booth-street, Manchester, and Bucklers-bury, London, E.C.

MESSRS. BARNARD, CLARKE, McLEAN, and CO., 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.

MESSRS. SHALDERS and TWIGG, 155, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—MR. E. WOODINGTON.

OFFICES—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, London, E.C.

1. OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working valuable and extensive phosphate of lime deposits in Canada West, comprising upwards of 600 acres of fee-simple and leasehold lands, and considered by John F. Baker, Esq., of the Government School of Mines, London, who has examined the property, to be practically inexhaustible. This report is confirmed by Professor Chapman, Consulting Engineer, formerly of University College, London, but now of the Toronto University.

2. VALUE OF THE PHOSPHATE PROVIDED.—The value of the phosphate from these properties has been clearly ascertained and proved by the sample shipments which have been made to this country; the analysis of some giving upwards of 91 per cent., whilst the great bulk of the deposits is represented as averaging 70 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime. An immense quantity exists in the form of crystals of great purity and richness, weighing over 1 cwt. each. Deposits of this extraordinary character have not been found elsewhere.

3. ESTIMATED RETURNS AND PROFITS.—The returns to be made by the company will greatly depend upon the number of men employed. An eminent firm in Toronto states that 100 men may be set to work when the necessary arrangements are completed for their living accommodation, and this will be the first provision to be made by the directors. These 100 men, it is estimated, would raise 400 tons per week, or 4 tons per week per man, equal to over 20,000 tons per annum. The total cost of raising, preparing, and delivering at Liverpool, is calculated at £2 10s. per ton, ready ground, and the present value—viz., £5 10s. to £6 per ton; thus, on the regular employment of 100 men, and taking the above estimates, a profit of £200,000 per annum, or 60 per cent. per annum on the capital, would be realised.

4. THE IMPORTANCE OF PHOSPHATE.—The importance of phosphate of lime, both as a fertilizer and for the utilisation of sewage, cannot be over-estimated. It is much sought after, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Continent; therefore, the present upward tendency of the markets must be maintained.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.—The properties to be acquired by the company situated in the township of North Burgess, near Perth, on the north shore of the Rideau Lake, possess, by lake and canal, direct and uninterrupted water communication both with Ottawa City, the port of Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and by the St. Lawrence, with Montreal. They are known as Lots 4, 5, 9, and 10 of the fifth range of concession. The Lots 4 and 10 being in fee-simple, and Lots 5 and 9 being renewable leaseholds at a rental of \$10 each, or thereabouts—equal to £4 per annum. This is the only charge to which they are subject, and, having no land carriage to pay, gives the company immense advantages, both as to cost and rapidity in delivering the phosphate.

6. THE MAIN DEPOSITS PROVIDED.—The main beds and veins of mineral have been opened up sufficiently to prove their great extent and character. Wharves have been erected on the banks of the lake, and other works executed, at a cost, it is stated, of upwards of £20,000. The labourers' shanties were, however, destroyed by the late fire. The timber on the estates will be of great value to the company in carrying on its operations; and with a working capital of £5000 (£10,000 is, however, provided), it is considered that the yearly returns from these deposits—seeing that the supply is practically inexhaustible—will render this undertaking one of the most profitable and permanent of its kind.

7. THE PHOSPHATE PREPARED FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.—It is intended to crush and prepare the phosphate before shipment to this country, thus rendering the sampling of the cargoes quite easy, a most important matter, as those acquainted with the trade well know, by which means a considerable percentage in waste and otherwise will be saved; and as the property generally is so favourably situated as regards drainage and other working conditions, and a good water-power can be easily obtained on Lot 10, the necessary plant and machinery can be worked with considerable advantage and economy.

8. SUCCESS OF ESTABLISHED PHOSPHATE COMPANIES.—The introduction of phosphate companies during the past year has been attended with marked success. The Phosphate Sewage Company and the Native Guano Company standing foremost; the latter being now at very large premiums, and as the operations of the other undertakings become more fully developed the shareholders will doubtless obtain results of a similarly satisfactory character. This new class of investment will probably, as operations progress, be regarded with increased favour, and important improvements established in the value of the shares.

9. REPORTS ON THE PROPERTY.—The reports of scientific men as to the value of the properties to be acquired by this company are highly encouraging. The report of Mr. Baker, herewith (confirmed by Professor Chapman) contains abundant evidence as to the extent and value of the deposits of phosphate contained in the property, which the company will obtain, and the directors invite a careful perusal of the same.

10. ANALYSES OF THE PHOSPHATE.—Analyses of the phosphate have been made—By J. W. Perkins, Esq., A.M., Ph.D., F.C.S., who states as follows:—
"The samples of Canadian apatite or phosphate of lime gave on analysis 67.0, 72.0, 92.0 per cent of Basic Phosphate of Lime, and free from Carbonates."
(Signed) JOHN W. PERKINS, Ph.D., F.C.S."

By Professor Chapman and John F. Baker, who say:—
"The first-class ore from this property yields 91 and 92 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime."

As also by Professor White, which will be found herewith.
11. THE ONLY CONTRACT ENTERED INTO.—The only contract entered into for and on behalf of the company is an agreement, dated the 4th day of April, 1872, and made between John Fox Gloyd of the one part, and Ebenezer Woodington, on behalf of the company, of the other part. The price to be paid for the property is £30,000, of which £20,000 is taken in shares, and the vendor pays all expenses incurred in establishing the company up to the date of allotment. A copy of this agreement, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the company, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

12. APPOINTMENT OF MANAGER.—The directors have decided to engage the services of Dr. Edward Chapman, Professor in University College, Toronto, as consulting mining engineer to the company, he being resident so near the property. They will also engage the services of a thoroughly competent and reliable person to take the general management of the business of the company.

13. APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form, and transmitted, with the amount payable, on application to the bankers of the company.

14. DEPOSIT RETURNED.—Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

15. SAMPLES OF THE PHOSPHATE.—Samples of the phosphate may be seen, and analyses, with any further information respecting the company, obtained at the offices.—London, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., June 1, 1872.

THE COLONIAL PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the Colonial Phosphate Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being £1 per share on shares of the Colonial Phosphate Company (Limited), I request you to allot me that number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance due thereon, according to the terms of the prospectus, dated 1st June, 1872.

Name (in full)
Address
Profession (if any)
Signature
Date 1872.

Addition to be filled up if the applicant wishes to pay up in full on allotment. I desire to avail myself of the option to pay up in full on allotment the above shares.

PLANS OF MINES AND OF MINING DISTRICTS.

MR. R. SYMONS, SURVEYOR, &c., TRURO.
He makes SURVEYS and PLANS of MINES and of MINERAL and other PROPERTIES. He also supplies lithographic copies of Plans, Sections, &c. Maps of Mining Districts are sent, in sheets, carriage free, at 1s. per map; or, mounted and varnished, at 2s. per map.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE IRON SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £75,000, in 7500 shares of £10 each.

£1 per share to be paid on application, £2 on allotment, and the remainder as may be required, in calls of not more than £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid during the construction of the works, and shareholders have the privilege of paying up their shares in full on allotment, and be entitled to receive interest thereon from that date.

DIRECTORS.

H. O. FIRMSTONE, Esq., Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge, Ironmaster.

EDWIN DIXON, Esq., Wolverhampton, Deputy-Chairman, Wolverhampton and Walsall, and Walsall Extension Railway Companies.

HENRY SMYTH, Esq., Brerley Hill Ironworks, near Dudley, Staffordshire, Iron Manufacturer.

F. C. PERRY, Esq., Penkridge, Wolverhampton, Director Wolverhampton and Walsall Extension Railway Companies.

WILLIAM CROSSLEY, Esq., Askan-in-Furness, Lancashire, Director of the Furness Iron and Steel Company, Askan.

C. R. FARMER, Esq. (Messrs. Farmer and Son), Trent Foundry, Gainsborough, Ironfounder.

BANKERS.

LONDON—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, Lombard-street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM—BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

BRIDGE, LINCOLNSHIRE—Messrs. SMITH, ELLISON, and CO.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. MINET, SMITH, SON, and HARVEY, 3 and 6, New Broad-street, E.C.

WOLVERHAMPTON—Messrs. CORNER and FOWLER.

METAL AGENT—WILLIAM GIBBS, Esq., Wolverhampton.

Messrs. DELOITTE, DEVER, HOLLEBONE, and GRIFFITHS, 4, Lothbury, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of erecting and working blast-furnaces of the most approved construction for the manufacture of pig-iron from ironstone obtained from the Lincolnshire estate of Mr. Winn, in the township of Frodingham, Lincolnshire, near the Frodingham Station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, in direct communication with the coal fields of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, West Riding, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, and with the shipping ports of Grimsby, Gull, Hull, &c., as will be seen on referring to the plan accompanying the prospectus.

The great success which has attended the efforts of the firms trading as the Trent Iron Company, Frodingham Iron Company, and others who are smelting the ironstone from the same field, and who have hitherto had the monopoly, and realised enormous profits, is shown by the fact that the seven furnaces worked by these companies and at present in blast in the immediate neighbourhood, are being increased to 13; and the superior quality of the ore for smelting purposes is so well known that large quantities are being worked by the Parkgate Iron Company (Limited). It is also being vend to Middlesbrough, the Tyne, and North and South Staffordshire, &c.

The quality of the pig-iron made from the ore of this district is so superior that it commands a ready sale at high prices for the purposes of making wire, tin plates, wheels, tyres, and every description of fine castings, and other first-class work. Too much importance cannot be attached to the fact that, as the nature and quality of the ironstone admits of its being smelted in its raw state, no outlay will be required for mine kilns and their expensive connections for the process of calcining; and the site for the works being most favourably situated on the Trent and Anholme branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, the usual expense of an independent line will be rendered unnecessary.

Another important feature in the ironstone produced from the estates on which the works will be erected is that it is smelted without admixture of any other ore, and without limestone, as it contains its own flux, the cost of which is a serious charge on the manufacture in most districts; in addition to which no outlay will be necessary for workmen's cottages, as they are already erected on a site adjoining the works.

It is proposed to erect three blast-furnaces at once, capable of producing 30,000 tons per annum. The cost of these furnaces, and all necessary appliances, will not (according to a careful estimate made by competent engineers) exceed £45,000; it is also intended to erect a fourth furnace as soon as the increased business of the company may render it necessary.

A most advantageous contract has been entered into with Mr. Winn, for a sufficient supply of ironstone at 3s. 6d. per ton of 21 cwt., delivered at the works, for a period of 25 years; and he has also granted an eligible site for the erection of furnaces, &c., for a period of 50 years (terminable by the company at the end of 25 years), at the nominal rental of £3 per acre.

The following statement of the cost of manufacturing 30,000 tons of pig-iron per annum, including 5 per cent. set aside as redemption fund, made from actual experience in working this ore in the immediate district, is fully borne out by the reports, accompanying the prospectus, of Mr. G. G. Sanderson, for 15 years manager of the Parkgate Ironworks, near Ketterham, and since manager of the Tudhoe Ironworks, Ferryhill, Cleveland, and Mr. William Spencer, for many years mining engineer to Messrs. Bolekov and Vaughan, and confirmed by consumers of the ore, whose letters on the subject may be seen at the offices of the company.

108,000 tons of ore, at 3s. 6d. per 21 cwt. (equal to 3s. 4d. per 20 cwt.)	£18,000 0 0
30,000 tons coke, at 16s. 6d. per ton	20,250 0 0
15,000 tons coal, at 11s.	8,250 0 0
Labour on 30,000 tons, at 6s. 6d. per ton	6,000 0 0
Redemption Fund, 5 per cent.	3,000 0 0
Salaries, agencies, office expenses, &c.	3,500 0 0
Wear, tear, and stores	4,000 0 0
	£63,000 0 0

And taking the lowest price at which this iron has ever been sold—viz., 52s. per ton, we have

30,000 tons of pig-iron at 52s.	£78,000 0 0
Deduct cost as above	63,000 0 0
Showing a profit of £15,000, equal to a dividend of 20 per cent. on the capital of the company.	

The price of pig-iron manufactured from the Lincolnshire ironstone supplied by Mr. Winn is now, however, upwards of 100s. per ton at the works, and taking into consideration the high cost of fuel now ruling—coke at 17s. per ton, and coal at 13s.—the estimated workings, as above, show a net profit of over £50,000 a year.

Upwards of one-third of the capital has been already subscribed for, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and in those cases where a smaller number of shares is allotted than applied for the balance of deposit money will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.

No promotion money has been or will be paid.
The only agreement entered into on behalf of the company is one with Charles Winn, Esq., of Nostell Priory, Wakefield, and Appleby Hall, Lincolnshire, dated the 10th February, 1872, which may be seen, together with the Articles of Association and the confirmatory letters above referred to, at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, London, E.C., where samples of the ore and pig-iron may be inspected.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be procured of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and auditors, also at the offices of the company, where every information may be obtained.

THE ABERDOVEY LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

At the present time, when so many new mines and new undertakings are being brought forward for the attention of the investing public, it may not, perhaps, be out of place to attract some of that attention to some of those older concerns whose merits are not based upon imaginary conclusions, but are matters of history, and whose working has been merely suspended or interrupted for various reasons unconnected with their productive powers or otherwise.

Among such concerns none deserve greater attention, or are more calculated to repay it, than the Aberdovey Mines, situated in one of the best positions in the kingdom for the profitable production of metalliferous riches. The property of the Aberdovey Mines Company lies on the banks of the River Dovey, in the county of Merioneth, between the seaport of Aberdovey and the town and railway station of Towyn, being about 2 1/2 miles to the north of the former, and rather a less distance south-east of the latter. The geological position is all that can be desired, being in the very heart of the great metalliferous basin of the Principality, and in close proximity to some of the most important and profitable lead mines of the United Kingdom, having the Llanberis Mines on the south, Dylife and Van on the east, and the celebrated lead mines of Carnarvonshire on the north; it may, therefore, be confidently stated that the position of the Aberdovey Mines, whether considered from a physical, geological, or mining point of view, is equal to, if it does not surpass, that of any mineral property in the surrounding country.

The site is very extensive, having a run at least a mile in length on the course of the lode now being wrought, and a still greater extent in a transverse direction, where the ground is wholly unproved, though strong indications exist of the presence of numerous metallic veins, and where, doubtless, on proper investigation being made, discoveries of much importance to the company may be expected.

The surface arrangements on the mine have been carefully designed and well executed; the plant and machinery consist of two large water-wheels, used for pumping, drawing, crushing, and dressing, and all other buildings and necessary appliances for preparing 200 tons of lead ore per month. A further distinguishing feature of the site, and one which it is impossible to value too highly, is the presence of an ample and unfailing supply of water-power, which is stored and regulated in a well constructed reservoir.

It would be a matter of great difficulty to convey in adequate terms any just idea of the value of these mines, for it must be remembered that they have been working for many years; and although the workings have been suspended, they have never been abandoned—have made great returns, and no inconsiderable profits. They are supplied with buildings, pumping, hauling, and dressing machinery, and a plant of materials which cost upwards of £3000 to put in place. The most favourable reports have been received from eminent mining engineers, especially conversant with the lead mining districts of North and Central Wales.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO. have been commissioned by the directors to offer the remaining paid-up shares at the nominal price of £1 each, and they will be happy to receive applications addressed to them at their offices—

37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS,
METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

NORTH WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 Shares of £1 each.

Of which 10,000 shares are now offered to the public.
Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.
Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, not to be made at intervals of less than two months.

BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK (Limited), Bartholomew-lane.
BROKERS—Messrs. JOHN KEANE and CO., 32, Great St. Helens, E.C.
SECRETARY—R. MITCHELL, Esq.

ABCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH YARD, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working and developing a valuable mining property, situated in the parish of Stithney, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the Great Wheal Vor on the west and the rich Wheal Met on the south, a district well known both for its ancient and modern tin mining. The ground has lately undergone a series of important trials at considerable cost, the results of which have been highly satisfactory, and prove that the site is a continuation of the Great Wheal Vor lode, from which such enormous profits have been realised.

These lodes comprise the Wheal Vor main lode, Truman's lode, and Sozen's lode, all of which traverse the North Wheal Metal through the entire length of the section, and without having recourse to machinery, tin has been raised in sufficient quantities to pay expenses of working within the last few months, the principal lode being at the moderate depth of only 14 fms. below the surface.

The owners of the site have agreed to sell it to the company for £10,000, the whole of which is to be paid in shares.

OPINIONS OF MINING AUTHORITIES.—Reports are appended to the prospectus from Capt. Curtis, Mineral Agent to His Grace the Duke of Leeds and J. J. Rogers, Esq., from Captain E. Rogers, of the Great Western Mines, Marazion, and from Capt. S. Harris and John James, of Great Wheal Vor United Mines, gentlemen well qualified from large experience in Cornish mining to give valuable testimony as to the profits likely to be obtained.

CONTRACT.—The only contract entered into by the company is dated the 3d day of May, 1872, and is made between Messrs. Jay and others of the one part and Richard Mitchell, Esq., of the other part, on behalf of the company, of the other part. Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary of the North Wheal Metal Mining Company (Limited), Abchurch-chambers, Abchurch-yard, London, E.C. where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected, also to the bankers and brokers of the company.

THE CEFN HAFOD AND SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each.

18,500 of which are offered for public subscription.

10s. payable on application, 10s. on allotment, the remainder as required. If no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full. Shares warrants issued to bearer for shares fully paid. Applications for shares fully paid up will have the preference in allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. KERR CROUCH, Esq., 57, Old Broad-street, E.C.

HENRY HART, Esq., Gloucester-street, Belgrave.

B. LEWIS BAYNHAM, Esq., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

SAMUEL IKIN, Esq., Llandudno, North Wales.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK (LIMITED), 53, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITOR—J. C. E. WIGGALL, Esq., 15 Union-court, Old Broad-street.

AUDITOR—GEO. EMDIN, Esq., Accountant, 15, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—E. KENYON BULLMAN, Esq.

OFFICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a very valuable and extensive silver lead mine, situated near the town of Llandudno, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in the heart of the finest lead mining district in the Principality.

The sett extends throughout a fine mountain range of some two and a half miles in length, and is bounded on the north-east by the River Llywd, and on the south-west by the River Biga. It will be obvious that an abundance of water-power is available for the purposes of working, pumping, crushing, and washing, thus avoiding the expense of costly steam-power, an advantage that cannot be over-estimated, and is seldom possessed to such an extent by other mines.

The sett is in close proximity to the Dyffide Silver Lead Mine (known as Cobden and Bright's Mine), as well as the celebrated "Van" Mine. The report of the latter state that they have £2,000,000 of lead discovered. They have paid £12,000 in dividends since the mine was purchased in 1863, of which £13,000 will be taken in fully paid-up shares, and the remainder in cash.

The agreement for the purchase of the property is dated 29th day of April, 1872, and made between Reuben Plant of the one part, and Sydney James Butler, for the company, of the other part, and may be seen at the offices of the company, together with the Articles of Association.

Prospectuses, reports, and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the bankers, solicitors, &c., and at the company's offices.
A new lode has been discovered within the last few days, which gives promise of even greater richness than the other five lodes.

THE EAST NANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. on allotment; and the remainder, if required, in sums not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Of these, 6000 shares are taken by the vendors; the remaining 24,000 shares are now offered to the public.

It is not expected that more than 10s. will be called up on each share. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of the shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.

DIRECTORS.

Major CHARLES CASTLE, J.P., Stapleton, near Bristol—CHAIRMAN.

HENRY LYDE DUNFORD, Esq., Canal House, Swindon, Wilts.

HARFORD LYNE, Esq., J.P., Manor House, Keyn

Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

BRIMUS IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 500 shares of 100*l.* each. For carrying on the business of ironmasters and manufacturers, &c. The subscribers are—C. E. Muller, Middleton St. George, Darlington, 50 shares; J. Jones, Saltburn-by-Sea, 30; J. A. Jones, Middlesbrough, 25; W. S. Ayrton, Saltburn-by-Sea, 10; George Neesham, Middlesbrough, 30; E. F. Jones, Middlesbrough, 10; W. D. Crowdon, Kendal, 10.

HELLIN SULPHUR COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 600 shares of 100*l.* each. This is a project for acquiring lands, mines, and property known as "Coto Menor y Minas y Fabrica de Azufre," in Spain. The subscribers, who take one share each, are as follows:—J. H. Bellin, Leith-villa, Reigate; W. O. Whiteside, 7, Westbourne-terrace; J. R. H. Brown, Board of Trade, Whitehall; W. Hope, 38, Nicholas-lane; William G. Parsons, 1, Cromwell-terrace, W.; Arthur Eden, 67½, Old Broad-street; R. Henry O'Shea, 11, Cornhill, E.C.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF MONTE VIDEO COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in 5,000 shares of 100*l.* each, and 12,500 shares of 20*l.* each. To obtain certain concessions for the construction of a railway from the city of Montevideo to the port of Santa Rosa, near the frontier of Brazil. The subscribers (each of whom take 50 shares) are—John Chapman, 2, Leadonhall-street; Albert Ricardo, 11, Angel-street; William Dent, 110, Cannon-street; George Stewart, 17, Leinster-square; E. Davidson, Tudor Lodge, Snarebrook; Wm. H. Punched, 5, West-minster-chambers; Edwin Clark, 5, Westminster-chambers.

NORTH-WESTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 100 shares of 100*l.* each. To manufacture chemicals at Widnes, Lancashire.

BRITANNIA MINES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in 100 shares of 50*l.* each. To acquire and work mines in the department of the Côtes, France.

ALTA CALIFORNIA WATER SUPPLY AND EXCELSIOR GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 350,000*l.*, in 35,000 shares of 10*l.* each. This is a project for taking over the Excelsior mines, canal, and water works, &c., situated at Escondido, in El Dorado county, California, and the water right known as the Kirk and Bishop Silver Lake Canal Location and the Webber Creek Location and Gold Hill Ditch. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Stephen Oris, 24, Hill-street; E. G. Fuller, 12, Regent-street; D. Hammond, 28, Breck-street; E. R. Slocumb, 27, Austinfriars; Charles Black, 4, Great St. Helen's; D. Humphreys, 10, Ifield-road, West Brompton.

SERRA ALMAGREIRA MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each. For the acquisition and development of mines in Spain. The subscribers (all one share each) are—Robert Wardrop, St. James's Lodge, Croydon; D. A. Trail Christie, 73, Warwick-gardens; Jonas Bergthell, Clifton-gardens, Malda-hill; J. Luttman, 3, Fern-villas, Grosvenor-road, Stockwell; J. J. Partington, Park Hotel, St. James's; W. Wiseman, 68, Belgrave-road.

PATY'S PATENT FIBRE FABRIC COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each. For working patents granted to Mr. Eugene Paty for an improved method of treating and preparing vegetable and animal fibres, so as to produce a new material applicable to various useful and decorative purposes. The promoters are—E. Paty, Chilworth, Surrey; D. Pretto, Chilworth; E. Paty, 13, Leadonhall-street; H. M. Simons, 21, St. Swithin's-lane; J. J. de Lirri, 124, Cannon-street; H. E. Gordon, East India Avenue; J. M. da Costa, 13, Leadonhall-street. One share each.

EAST-NANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 2*l.* each. A Welsh company for lead mining in Brecknock. The promoters are—G. H. Bowyer, 4, Nicholas-street, Bristol, 300 shares; John Ballen, Clifton, 100; G. F. Fox, 35, Corn-street, Bristol, 100; John Hutchins, Devon House, Finsbury, 50; Herbert Mardon, Bristol, 200; J. B. Pavey, 29, Sion Hill, Clifton, 100.

ECONOMIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 150,000 shares of 1*l.* each. The purposes of this company may be briefly stated in the opening words of the prospectus, as being "for universally rendering telegraphic correspondence much cheaper and safer than hitherto, and thus increasing the facilities of communication at present afforded to the public." The subscribers are—Charles Rolfe, 18, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square; Alfred Lucette, 12, St. Michael's-alley; H. P. Shield, 40, Queen's-square; Ambrose Smith, 17, Suffolk-street, New North-road; G. J. C. de Lingo, Royal Hotel, Blackfriars; George Smith, 220, Gresham House; George Pike, 31, Threadneedle-street. Each take one share.

BANK OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND (Limited).—Capital 1,000,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each. To carry on the general business of a banking company. The subscribers are—Theodore Karck, 5, Suffolk-street, 40 shares; John J. Wood, 50, Mark-lane, 10; J. R. Larent, 39, Mecklenburgh-square, 10; H. P. Sharp, 42, Gresham House, 10; F. M. de Bois, 19, Harley-street, 10; H. Schu mann, 41, Highbury Hill; W. H. Frapmann, 59, Mark-lane, 10.

CWMOROG SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each. For the acquisition of the Cwmorog Silver-lead Mine, in the county of Montgomery. The subscribers are—Charles B. Cooper, Edgaston, Birmingham, 2 shares; George Page, 17, Temple-row, Birmingham, 2; Joseph C. Walker, Belmont-row, Birmingham, 2; Charles H. Rosser, 1, Union-passage, Birmingham, 1; F. S. Fallows, 14, Temple-row, Birmingham, 1; E. Towney, 75, Bull-street, Birmingham, 1.

STAFFORDSHIRE GALVANISED AND CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares.

INDUSTRIAL BANK (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 5*l.* each. To transact any kind of banking business. The subscribers, taking one share each, are as follows:—J. H. Rutherford, Elswick-lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Douglas, Blyden, Durham; John Curry, Corse-croft, Durham; Joseph Prance, Ivy House, Chimney Mills, Newcastle; George Fryer, Cramlington, Northumberland; Samuel Thompson, 23, Ellinor-street, Yarrow; John Burnip, Ryehill, Newcastle.

INDUSTRIAL COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 5*l.* each. This company will carry on mining operations upon the industrial principle in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The subscribers are—Edwin Booth, Barnsley, 100; John Hubbard, Sheffield, 100; George Neville, 100 Exchange, London, 50; J. B. Nicholson, Castle-hill House, Reading, 50; David Smith, 34, Cannon-street, 50; W. J. Crook, St. Swithin's-lane, 40; Frank Limerick, 2, Lincoln-villa, Wembley, 45 shares.

LINCOLNSHIRE IRON SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares of 1*l.* each. For carrying on business as engineers, smelters, millwrights, &c. The subscribers are—Edwin Dixon, Wolverhampton, 50 shares; H. O. Firminstone, Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge, Worcester-shire, 50; H. Smith, Summer Hill, near Dudley, 50; F. C. Perry, Peckridge, Stafford, 50; C. Farmer, Gainsborough, 50; W. A. Brunn, Cleasby-villas, Tollington-park, 5.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BLUE HILLS MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday.

Mr. EDWARD KING in the chair.

Mr. J. HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts showed a debit balance of 706*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*—21 tons of tin had been sold during the quarter, leaving a small profit.

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

My 28.—We beg to submit the following as our report on the progress made in the development of the mine since your last general meeting.—The 96 has been further extended north of Letcher's shaft 4½ fathoms without as yet meeting with any lode, although one of the downright lodes cannot be a great distance beyond the present end. The same level has been further extended east 5 fathoms on the course of the lode. This drive has yielded a small quantity of tinstuff, but not of much value. As for your shaft the 13 east is now only some few fathoms short of meeting opposite the Wheel Joy shaft, but in another part of the Wheel Betsy lode; this also has produced some saving work during the quarter, but not very valuable. A pitch below this level, and on the north side of a cluster of small gozons, which at present very promising. At Wheel Joy shaft the prospects are far more cheering. The 10 east has been holed through to the old workings some 6 to 7 fms. beyond the lode; a sort of level is found here, which is open about 30 fms. east. A lode in the bottom of this level is now 12 fms. per fathom. The shaft is now 10 fms. below, and the last 9 ft. sinking has been through an excellent lode, which has yielded somewhat over 2 tons of tin, or, in money value, worth about 20*l.* per fathom, and in the bottom of the shaft it continues a capital lode. This lode is very satisfactory as regards this part of the mine, especially as the lode is together intact below this point; it may be that the best deposits of tin will be found in this lode eastward instead of on the Pink lode. The tribute pitches being more confined to the whole ground than they formerly were are on the average more productive. In reference to the south part of the mine, this is a set in itself as far as extent goes, and a first-rate speculation, as the Wheel Kitty lodes, which have proved so productive in that mine, run through the entire length of this ground, and so far as known have never been seen here. To search for and develop those lodes will require new workings, and appliances altogether distinct from those now in use on the mine, save that of stamping power. Still, whichever way may be done, we very strongly recommend a search for and a trial made of those lodes in what was once called East Kitty, but which is now included within the limits of this (Blue Hills) set.—S. BENNETTS, A. GRIPPE.

The CHAIRMAN stated it would be seen from the accounts that 21 tons of tin had been sold for the three months, which left a small profit on the quarter's operations; 3 tons of this came from Joy's shaft in the past fortnight—in fact, it is the best discovery of tin met with in the parish of St. Agnes for the past 50 years.

Mr. CHISTON was pleased to hear so good an account, and that the agents valued the lode at the last taking down at 120*l.* per fm. He was glad Capt. Bennett's report, and would like to know his views as to the permanency of the discovery.

Capt. BENNETTS stated it afforded him considerable pleasure to report so favourably of the undertaking, and that the rich lode of tin in which Joy's shaft had been sunk (nearly 2 fms.) was one of the finest lodes seen, and he had a strong conviction that this rich deposit of tin would be found on the Betsy lode going east, and on the Pink lode.

Mr. GLADSTONE was surprised to hear that the Wheel Kitty lodes ran through the south part of Blue Hills set. The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that Blue Hills set was a very extensive set. On reference to the plan it would be seen that the Blue Hills set formed the eastern boundary of Wheel Kitty and Penhall Mines.

Mr. CHISTON enquired of the manager what operations they were carrying out to discover the Wheel Kitty lodes?—Capt. BENNETTS stated that irrespective of the fine prospects they had in the north part of Blue Hills, he considered the south part a first-rate speculation, worked as a separate set. They were now coasting

for the lodes, and he had but little doubt they would soon meet with one or other of the Kitty lodes.

It was then resolved—"That the secretary convene a special general meeting of the shareholders to take into consideration the division of the set in the event of the Wheel Kitty lode being discovered."

The CHAIRMAN said it would be seen from the statements of the manager that they had in Blue Hills a fine property, which bids fair to become second to none in Cornwall.

The committee of management were re-elected, and a special vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.—The proceedings then terminated.

PERKINS BEACH MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday.—Mr. G. BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that during the past twelve months a great deal of work had been done—two underground engines had been erected, and the cross-cut had been continued for a considerable distance to intersect what was known as the Great Spar vein. In driving that cross-cut an unknown vein had been cut, which held out promises of good results. Shortly after intersecting this unknown vein, which contained stones of lead, a large body of mineral pitch was met with. The vein was large, and had indications regarded by miners, as well as by the agent, as one well deserving to be driven on, presenting every prospect that discoveries would be made upon development. These pockets of mineral pitch had been met with in the adjoining Snailbeach Mine, where it was considered a most encouraging feature. The chief operations had been confined to the driving and sinking upon No. 2 caunter, in which the agent thought there were very good chances of making discoveries, as also in the sinking in Pump-sump—in fact, there were many points where there were chances of meeting with something of great value. The country driven through by the cross-cut to reach this Great Spar vein was favourable in appearance, and became more so as the vein was approached, and should the lode be cut in a similar stratification of country they might confidently hope to find it productive at the point of intersection. In this Great Spar vein their chief hopes were centred, from what had already been seen of it in the set elsewhere. The mine had recently been inspected by Mr. Walter Eddy, an agent of great experience in the district, whose report he would read. It was as follows:—

My 21.—I examined your mine on the 14th instant, and carefully went through all the workings in company with your agent, Capt. Davies. The south cross-cut, to reach the Great Spar lode, has been driven uninterruptedly during the past year, and is now in from Crose's lode about 125 fms. This is a very important trial, as it will open out the southern part of your ground, and intersect the great spar vein, opposite to where the richest deposits of ore were met with in the easterly part of the set. It has already intersected two lodes—Walker's, and also another within about 25 fms. from the present forebore. The stratum of the cross-cut is undergoing a change, and the ore is becoming more peculiar, the beds thinner, with numerous small strings of spar running throughout, evidencing, in my judgment, that another vein will be met with not far in advance of the present end. It is impossible to speak with accuracy of the distance, at this point, of the great spar lode from the present forebore, as its position or bearing may be changed by the hill, which takes a curve southerly opposite the cross-cut. The new vein in this south cross is very promising along its whole length (about 4 fms.), and the best part is now in the end of the level. As this is a virgin vein, and going into whole ground, I would strongly recommend its being further proved. There are two small leaders of ore in the forebore, and the vein is from 1 to 8 ft. wide. Walker's vein, from which several tons of ore have been raised, is at present standing on a vein of the water, which it is expected will be drained shortly by sinking pump-sump. I should recommend a communication to be made from this vein to the middle adit for improved ventilation. Pump-sump has yielded during the past twelve months considerable quantities of lead, and on it a good steam-engine is placed for pumping and winding. This is now down 45 fms. below the deep adit. From the bottom of this pump 5 fms. were driven south-west on the course of the lode, and all along this there is a leader of lead ore 4 in. wide, nearly solid, and the other part of this level for 4 ft. spotted with ore. Below this a large vein of cavity, about 2 ft. wide, with lumps of solid ore in it. Here sinking is resumed, and I advised its being continued for a lode, and ground more promising for yielding large deposits of ore, I never saw. No. 2 caunter is sunk about 43 fms. below the deep adit, and on this also is a steam-engine to wind and pump. This lode is believed to be that which yielded in former workings so much ore upwards. It is very wide, in white elvan, and much mixed with black and brown manganese. The driving east at the bottom of this mine is with the view of reaching the course of ore you have recently proved above, and also to intersect the junction of Crose's lode with this, at which point the principal batches of ore were met with above. There was nice ore coming in the forebore where I saw it; and at the junction of the two lodes there is every prospect of a large deposit of ore being met with. This vein was crossed by a hard bar of poor ground that filled the space between its walls for several fathoms, and which was the principal cause of the samplings falling off for the last two or three months. I am pleased to say that the vein is becoming more settled. Ore is being met with, and the lode has resumed its former character in the bottoms. The underground engines do their work well, and, under the circumstances, I believe the expenditure on the mine is well met with in this mine. I consider the system pursued in working and developing it to be the best that could be adopted.—WALTER EDDY, Mineral Surveyor.

He then read the financial statement, which showed a credit balance of 300*l.*, and the reports of the directors and agent, as follows:—

The directors have pleasure in meeting the shareholders at the second annual meeting of the company. The reports which are about to be read enter so fully into the present position and future prospects of the mine that it is unnecessary for the directors to say more on this head than that they approve the suggestions there set forth. The exceedingly heavy and difficult work of and incidental to taking into the mine and erecting in the 20 fm. level two steam-engines, with their boilers, the rearing of their chimneys, and fixing the pitwork down No. 2 caunter, necessarily occupied a long time, but that now being happily completed, as well as the ventilation system, I believe the expenditure on the mine is well met with in this mine. The company has already raised considerable quantities of ore, and the results are, and attended with very satisfactory results. In addition to these the cross-cut driven south to intersect Great Spar vein must be rapidly approaching that point parallel to where the caunters and the cross veins yielded large bodies of ore in former workings, and where Walker's vein began to do so. The new vein last met with in this cross-cut being in hard ground, with two leaders of lead, which our agent considers in every way characteristic of the old Snailbeach Mine, is a good omen for this section of our mine, and ought to be opened out. With these views the directors suggest that the shareholders sanction an increase in the capital of the company, and if approved the necessary extraordinary meeting shall be convened. At this meeting one of the directors retire, as does the auditor: both are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

My 25.—During the past year operations have steadily progressed at this mine. On the surface we have erected carpenters' shop, with office and bed-room over ore-bin, stabling, and wash-house, and enlarged the smiths' shop. We have taken underground two steam-engines—one in pump-sump, for pumping and winding there; the other at No. 2 caunter, for the like purpose there, and both are now in full work. The chimneys of these engines have been reared, and now the smoke passes well through each. The south cross-cut at the deep adit, to intersect Great Spar lode due south of Gwiliam's south vein, has been driven with every dispatch by a full party of men, and after passing Walker's vein another, called the new vein, has been reached. The following will show the distances:—From cross vein to Gwiliam's south vein, 31½ fms.; thence to Walker's vein, 8½ fms.; thence to new vein, 59½ fms.; thence to present end, 20½ fms.: total length of south cross-cut, 125 fms. 5 ft. This drive by the company has been, and continues, in very hard ground, which is frequently highly mineralised, and it has passed through nothing but the mineral-bearing rocks of the country. A better trial than this is it is impossible to make, inasmuch as it will prove this southern part of our set, and the longer it is continued the greater the chances are on the lodes, which are met with, as several are known to exist south of Great Spar lode when that is reached, which we expect soon to intersect. Walker's vein is now down below the deep adit 25 fms.; it has returned good quantities of ore, but is at present standing, as we hope in sinking pump-sump deeper again to drain it, and so work it dry. On Walker's vein there is a rise of 40 fathoms, which has nearly reached the middle adit, and a communication with this adit will be made for improved ventilation, and further exploration of the ground. The new vein is upwards of a fathom in width, with two leaders of lead in it, varying from 1 to 2 in. in the case along the length driven (about 5 fathoms). This is of a most promising character, and I strongly recommend this vein to be pushed forward for several fathoms, the last shot fired produced a great improvement in the character of the ground. The pump-sump lode at the deep adit has intersected the chimney pipe, on which a rise is begun; further west than this the lode appears to be also highly mineralised, and both places are worthy of being continued to meet other runs of ore; communication between this point and the 20 is being made, and ladder-road laid. The pump-sump lode is now down 25 fms. below the 20, with two lifts of trees, tram and climbing-roads laid in it, also plat and cistern at this depth. For several fathoms this winze has had to contend with a long bar of barren ground, much broken throughout, and requiring timber. I am happy to state that we appear to have left it, and to be entering into more congenial ground for ore. In the western end of the plat, overhanging the cavity, there is a leader of lead 4 in. wide, and for 4 ft. in width this ground is well spotted with lead ore and lime-spar. We have resumed sinking under plat, and the ground continues to improve. From this lode during the past year, as well as that preceding, our principal returns of ore have been made, and I have every reason to believe that it will soon be as productive as ever; this lode is very big, and possesses every quality of ground congenial for large deposits of ore. No. 2 caunter winze has been sunk 25 fms., and we are driving back east to reach pitches of ore we had above, as well as to search for a continuation at this depth of those immense deposits old workers had in the upper levels at the junction of this with the cross vein. Within the last few days we have reached a run of ore, varying from 1 to 5 in. wide; nice lodes are being raised out of it, one weighed 2 cwt. I cannot conclude this report without congratulating the shareholders on possessing a property which in little more than two years had produced such good and encouraging results. The sales of ore have already exceeded 300 tons. Every vein worked upon by us has produced ore, and the fact of the ground between the new vein and the present end of the south cross-cut being generally so highly mineralised with lime, spar, mndie, and blende leads me to believe that we have ahead of us a very powerful lode in the Great Spar vein when that is happily reached, for which purpose every exertion has been and shall be made.—EDWARD DAVIES, Agent.

He was very sorry their Chairman, Sir E. Walker, who was the largest shareholder, was not present, to afford further explanations;

but in his absence he would move that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Mr. WYNNE seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders were much indebted to his co-director (Mr. Wynne) who was one of the most recent Inspectors of Coal Mines, who had continued visits to the mine, and had otherwise done everything in his power to promote the prosperity of the company. They were also indebted to Mr. Kough, and especially to Sir E. Walker, who was quite enthusiastic as to the future value of the mine, and, as the largest shareholder, was prepared to stand by the company, fully believing it had a great and successful future before it. Looking at the results realised by all the surrounding mines, there was every reason to believe that Perkins Beach would prove a great prize upon further development. It had been thought necessary to increase the number of shares to 15,000, the present number being 12,000, so that the whole of the present capital was only 12,000*l.* One gentleman was prepared to take 1000 shares—that is, if any shareholder did not desire to take his proportion, there were others who would take the residue.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the present monthly cost?

The CHAIRMAN said they had been erecting machinery, &c., which of course had increased the monthly outlay, but the monthly labour cost was about 250*l.*, against which there was the returns of lead, so that an increased capital of 3000*l.* would enable them to continue the operations for some time to come.—The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. WYNNE, seconded by Mr. KOUGH, it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Mr. G. Batters a director.

Mr. Bell was re-elected auditor.

Capt. DAVIES (the agent) stated that they had some leading criterion to induce the belief that Perkins Beach would be of equal value to any mine in the district. There was a mine agent in the locality who had been in that capacity for upwards of 40 years at the Snailbeach, who with a party of his friends was for a long time endeavouring to get this mine, and only a few months since he sent his son over to the mine and gave him power to purchase nearly 100 shares after having heard from the miners, some of whom had worked at Snailbeach, the indications in the drive towards the Great Spar vein. His opinion was there was no mine in the district superior to Perkins Beach. As to the mineral pitch, Snailbeach produced similar stuff, and the ore was found coated with it. The Great Spar vein was similar to that in Snailbeach, and should it happen to be as rich, every cost would be very shortly returned; should it cut poor it will have to be driven upon east and west, and perhaps it will be necessary to rise upon it. Everything connected with it led him to believe it would contain a large quantity of ore. The deepest vein was only 150 yards perpendicularly from surface, and in the shallow part of the hill. He had the greatest confidence in the future of the mine.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

WEST GWENNAP CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, St. Michael's House, on Thursday, to make a call, and to pass such resolutions as may be necessary for the prosecution of the adventure.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS in the chair.

Mr. C. B. PARRY (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the shareholders had been convened for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for the efficient development of the mine, the appointment of officers, and providing the capital for the vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. He need hardly point out the fact that West Gwennap Consols was situated in the most productive district in Cornwall, and with the present highly remunerative prices of metals, there was every reason to believe its development would be attended with success. He had the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of the agents to whom the practical supervision of the property was proposed to be entrusted; they were trustworthy men, who would do their utmost to bring about remunerative results by conducting every detail with the greatest economy compatible with efficiency; and, taking every circumstance into consideration, the exceptionally favourable position of the mine, its leading mineralogical characteristics, and the various economical advantages it possesses, no practical miner knowing the property could be regarded as unduly sanguine in expressing a most confident opinion that West Gwennap Consols could not fail to prove itself equal in value to its rich neighbours.

Capt. JOHN NANCARROW, in answer to questions, stated that he knew no more promising piece of ground in the county of Cornwall. The surrounding mines, within a distance of two miles, had returned more than 2,000,000*l.* in profits. They generally looked for productive mines in the parallel of other productive mines, and West Gwennap had Tresavan on the south, which had given 450,000*l.* profits; Wheel Damsel on the north, which had given 250,000*l.* in profits; Wheel Jewell, adjoining Wheel Damsel, 450,000*l.*; Gwennap, Consols, 500,000*l.* They had the lodes of the United Mine and Clifford on the east, and Wheel Buller and Wheel Beauchamp on the west. The great county cross-course on the eastern boundary of the set formed an effective barrier to the water, as was proved by the fact that when the United Mines and Clifford were in full work West Gwennap continued full of water. West Gwennap north lodes had yielded in copper a profit of 250,000*l.*, and their immediate object was to develop the tin lodes in the south part of the set, where it was proposed to commence operations forthwith.

A committee of management was appointed, consisting of Messrs. F. J. Gold, W. S. Sutton, P. Cruikshank, and John Ritchie.

Capt. Nancarrow was appointed manager, and Mr. Parry, secretary.

A call of 5*l.* per share was made, payable in instalments at intervals of three months. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BRADDA MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the Royal Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man, on Monday.

Mr. G. W. DUMBELL in the chair.

There were also present Messrs. J. Spittal, C. Cleator, Anderton, P. C. Wood, G. Sherwood, E. Roney, H. Whiteside, &c. The accounts showed that the sales of lead ore during the year had been 683*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and of copper ore, 356*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; the stock of ore at Bradda is worth 337*l.*, making a total of 1377*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The labour cost for the twelve months had been 2357*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and there is a balance of assets over liabilities of 2213*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The directors' and manager's reports having been read.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the usual motion for the adoption of the reports, &c., said that he must say he laid very great stress indeed upon the opinion with regard to the mine which had been given by Capt. Rickards, the course recommended by whom had been followed up by Capt. Barkell, the manager of the mine. The shareholders should understand and bear in mind that in the opinion of Capt. Rickards Bradda will in future be not a copper but a lead mine; and he (the Chairman) believed that as a lead mine it would be much more advantageous to the shareholders. At the same time there was every reason to suppose that the mine did contain large deposits of copper, but the mine would eventually be to a greater extent a lead mine. Capt. Rickards in his report says, "I am inclined to think that your mine will be found to yield lead ore to a much greater value than the copper. It is frequently the case, and instances have been found on the island, I believe, where lodes containing both lead and copper near the surface have become productive chiefly in lead in depth. Yours, in my opinion, is essentially a lead mine, and the development of the deeper level seems to prove it;" and, in conclusion, Capt. Rickards says, "I do not hesitate to affirm that there are few speculations in mining to promise so favourably to become a great success as the Bradda Mine, and it only requires a little patience on the part of the shareholders, and perseverance in carrying out the best plan of developing the mine, to reach before long the fruitful period of its history."

Dr. ANDERTON: There will be a dividend, then, Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: Well, as nearly as we can calculate. The utmost reliance was to be placed on Captain Rickards' report, from the fact that he was not only a stranger to every one of the directors, but to every individual connected with the mine. His instructions were simply to examine the whole of the matter, and tell them what, in his opinion, was the best way of working the mine, what was his opinion of the mine as a property, and what did he consider would be the result of carrying out the best plan of developing the mine that he could suggest. In reply he gives you the different modes by which you may work the mine, but he preferred one plan to another, and told them that if they persevered the mine will be a success, and eventually become a valuable property. And this opinion was endorsed by that of their own manager, who had been connected with the mine since the formation of the company, and who now told them that he expected that before long the result would be such as to cheer and gratify them. In his report, indicating the proximity of lead rather than of copper. In their report the directors had simply called their attention to what had taken place since the last general meeting. A sufficient time had not elapsed to carry out the suggestions which had been made by Capt. Rickards, but he (the Chairman) did hope that that gentleman's expectations would be to a large extent realised when the lode is cut from the cross-cut at Spittal's shaft to the 60 fm. level. The shareholders had no reason to be discouraged. They had a reliable opinion that they would have a good mine at Bradda; the opinion was supported by their own manager, and they were carrying out as vigorously as possible the plan which had been recommended for the development of the mine. They were not making little trials here and there for the purpose of experiment, but were trying with all possible speed to develop the discoveries which had taken place, and when that operation had been completed they would not be afraid to compare Bradda with any mine on the island. Capt. Rickards had said, "Don't be afraid of Bradda, it will be a very great and valuable property. There is a depth of cover there you can't get at most mines, and carrying out the usual motion for the adoption of the accounts (which having been printed were taken as read), and the adoption, printing, and circulation of the directors' and manager's reports.

Mr. CLEATOR seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

From some statements made by Capt. Barkell, it appeared that occasionally he had considerable difficulty in procuring hands for the proper working of the mine. There were plenty of men to be got in the winter time, but so soon as the fishing season commenced the men deserted the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that if Capt. Barkell had adopted the suggestion which he had made to him some time ago, and made each man sign a written agreement to work for a certain period, then this inconvenience would not have arisen, as the agreement could then have been legally enforced.

Capt. BARKELL said that he had tried this plan, but it would not work.

The CHAIRMAN said that if the agreement was properly drawn out the men could

be compelled to stay. It was scandalous that the company should have to keep these men and their families in the winter time, and that they should desert the company so soon as the summer came on.

Capt. BARKELL said that the men refused to sign the agreement. The great difficulty arose from the lighthouse now being built off the Cliff. There the men were paid a guinea a week and their provisions.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, but that is Government money, which makes all the difference.—Mr. CLEATOR said that the shareholders should be very well satisfied with the report. It was a much better report than he had anticipated.

Mr. RONEY: When does Capt. Barkell expect to cut the ore in the cross-cut?

Capt. BARKELL said that it would be in about 9 ft. of 2 fms., and as the ground was favourable he expected that they would get through it in a fortnight.

The proceedings then terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, on Thursday, for the purpose of confirming the election of the directors, Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly explained the object of the meeting, took the opportunity of stating that the directors would shortly meet to take into consideration the making of a call. He was glad to state that the indications were of an improving character in sinking the shaft below the 66, and that the cross-cut from the 55 to the old level from the Old West Caradon portion of the mine they expected to communicate shortly. The driving of the levels towards Hallett's cross-course was progressing satisfactorily, and looking at the enormous deposit of copper met with some years since in connection with the cross-course, there was also some likelihood of again making important discoveries in this direction.

Mr. HARMAN stated that, looking at the fact that the numerous lodes from South Caradon passed into the mine, together with many other well-known lodes, there was every ground for believing that important discoveries would shortly be made in the present development.

Mr. COCK had been a shareholder for some 12 or 13 years, and he hoped after the great expense incurred, and the amount yet required to develop the several lodes, success would be attained.

The CHAIRMAN said his opinion of the future of the mine was shown by the fact that he was the largest shareholder.

Upon the proposition of Mr. COCK, seconded by Mr. HARMAN, the election of directors was unanimously confirmed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfrs., on Monday, for the purpose of approving, or otherwise, of a resolution for the disposal of the company's property on such terms and in such manner as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. WINGROVE in the chair.

The LONDON MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution he had to submit confirmed in substance the view expressed by the shareholders at the recent general meeting. It would be recollected that at the last meeting he mentioned a letter had been received from Mr. Kitto, stating that if the shareholders sent him power he could sell their property for a return of the whole of the money spent, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. added. The directors wrote for an explanation, and, under date of Feb. 1, Mr. Kitto replied that the gentlemen who had made the offer were still prepared to go on with it, and on their return from Tasmania, where they were spending the summer season, he would take steps to get the matter placed on a satisfactory footing.

In favour of the sale the directors had received proxies from the holders of 3500 shares; while one shareholder, holding 100 shares, and two others, considered better terms should be obtained. The terms which the directors had considered it would be advisable to accept were equivalent to the return of the capital without interest. Personally, he thought they were unjustly depreciating the value of the property; but, as there had been an expression of distrust, and the success of the company had been considerably delayed, and some adverse views had been expressed, he would withdraw any personal opinion he entertained upon the matter. If the minimum price were fixed at the amount stated, he thought the directors might be entrusted with the power to sell, and the shareholders might rest perfectly satisfied that a much larger sum would be obtained, if possible. He then proposed "That the directors be and are hereby authorised to dispose of the business, estate, and effects of the company at a minimum price, equivalent to a return of the called-up capital of the company, including the purchase-money paid to the vendors at the time of transfer of the purchase."

Mr. ALLEYN said that the shareholders were bound to be influenced in their opinion by the views expressed by the directors; and if they, who, from the full information possessed upon the subject, considered it would be for the interests of the company to adopt this arrangement, the shareholders having full confidence in the board, were bound to accept the recommendation. The directors having taken upon themselves the responsibility of advising the shareholders to adopt this resolution, he thought that meeting could not do better than place itself in the hands of the board, for they would, no doubt, do the best for the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the board had been greatly influenced in recommending this resolution by the remarks which Mr. Lamb had made in one of his letters, in which he stated—"I trust when we commence crushing we shall be able to show gold enough to enable you to place the balance of all the shares, which would give ample capital to thoroughly develop the mine." This came upon the directors as a great surprise, because they had always considered the capital subscribed would have been fully ample to develop the mine thoroughly. If more capital were required it was undoubtedly their best plan to sell the mine.

Mr. J. LITTLE thought it was decidedly the best plan to dispose of the mine at once, for the reports, for some reason or other, were most contradictory.

The CHAIRMAN said that the adjoining mine had been sold for 14,000, in actual cash from what had been in the Anglo-Australian property. He then read extracts from the Articles of Association, showing that the power to sell could only be vested in the directors by a special resolution passed by the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that there were a few shareholders who thought it a most imprudent thing to sell the mine, and, therefore, whatever was done must be legal, otherwise dissentient shareholders would have their remedy against the directors.

Major JELF SHARP said, as a director, he would not accept any responsibility with regard to the sale—the power and authority to sell must be given by the shareholders.—Mr. WILLIAMSON (a director) said, taking all circumstances into consideration, his impression was that the mine would turn out to be all that had been said of it. The Duke of Cornwall Mine had been sold for 14,000, solely upon an examination of the company's property; but, considering the difficulties in which they were placed, his own feeling was that if they could get their money back the course now proposed would be the best to adopt.

After some further discussion the resolution was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, on Tuesday.

Mr. CHARLES MORRISON in the chair.

Mr. W. G. WILLIAMS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the long-looked-for improvement in the copper market having at last arrived, it may be hoped that this undertaking will now emerge from its difficulties, and have a return of its former prosperity. The progress which has been made in bringing the new reduction process into successful operation is such as to warrant the expectation that the revenue of the company may be largely increased by it; while, at the same time, shipments of dressed ore will find ready sales at Swansea at the high rate of nearly 20s. per unit. The favourable change in the copper market did not, unfortunately, take place soon enough to affect very sensibly the past year's accounts. To show the difference which the enhanced value of this metal makes in the prospects of the company, it may be mentioned that if the whole of last year's produce had been dressed and realised at present prices, instead of a loss of 1669l., a profit of about 6000l. would have been obtained. The additional capital absorbed in new works, &c., during the past year has amounted altogether to about 14,588l. This has caused a great strain on the company's finances, and has occasioned a very urgent want of the additional capital which the directors are endeavouring to obtain. The amount of debentures which the company can legally issue is limited to 15,000l., of which 10,000l. were issued in 1867; and the directors are advised that no new issue of preference shares can be made on account of the privileges of the existing preference shareholders. They have, therefore, been obliged to ask the subscribers to take for one-half of their subscriptions the company's debentures for three years, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and to lead the other half to the company as an open loan for the same term, and at the same rate of interest. From the reports from the agents at the mines there seems to be no reason to doubt that the production of ore may be maintained, and even increased, for a long time to come.

The CHAIRMAN said the report gave full information about the business of the company during the past year, and also as to its position and prospects. The results were unsatisfactory, for not only had no profit been realised, but a loss had been incurred. The directors had done all they could to prevent the loss being larger—they had reduced the scale of operations to a minimum. Shareholders were aware that the cause of this unfortunate state of things was the very low price of copper that had ruled for a long time. The years during which they had realised profits the price of copper was from 16s. to 20s., whereas during 1870 it did not exceed 12s. 6d. per unit; in 1871 the average price was 14s. 7d.; but since the beginning of the year there had been a great improvement, the present quotation being 21s. 6d. They paid dividends up to 1865, and in 1866 a small profit of 602l.

was realised, the average price having been 15s. 2d.—that amount appeared to be the dividing point between a year of profit and a year of loss. They might hope, therefore, with the present prices, there would certainly be very great improvement upon the results of last year—indeed, so far as they could see, he supposed they ought to realise a profit, although they could not this year obtain the advantage they might wish to obtain in future years from the improved price of copper, because of the reduced scale upon which the works had been carried on during the bad years. As to the financial position of the company, the directors had been, and still were, in some difficulty. The liabilities amounted to a larger sum than was advisable for a small company like this; the legal power for borrowing money upon debentures was limited to 15,000l., so they had been using, or rather abusing, the liberality of Messrs. Taylor, considerable sums having been advanced on their personal guarantee that the ore would be forthcoming. An appeal had been made to the shareholders for 10,000l., and they had received subscriptions for 9230l.; but out of that 6250l. came from the directors—in other words, more than two-thirds of the whole. The shareholders, therefore, must judge for themselves whether it suited them to lend their money. The very limited extent to which the shareholders had come forward left the company in a financial position that it ought not to be carrying on the concern. The mine clearly wanted a largely increased capital, either in the shape of shares or loan for a term of years. The directors had had under their very serious consideration what was the best course to adopt—whether to restructure the company with enlarged powers of raising capital, or to appeal to the shareholders to advance money; the directors, however, were not at present prepared to submit any proposal. The position of the mines appeared to be a promising one, certainly a much better position than they had occupied for years past. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. HILL enquired the opinions of the debenture holders with reference to this debt, because if it were enforced it would place the shareholders in an awkward position.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to different shareholders, stated that the directors had furnished a considerable portion of the preference shares, the alternative being between that and the company being placed in an inextricable difficulty—there was also the special reason of furnishing the means to try this wet process of iron and salt, which was represented to the company by high authorities as offering the best chance to enable the copper to be sent to England at a profit at the then low price.

As to the over-due debentures, the directors had not made any formal proposal to the debenture holders, but with the directors and their friends, who held a large proportion of the whole, he believed he might say there would be no difficulty, provided the company was otherwise put upon a satisfactory footing.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, in reply to Mr. McALLAN, stated that the veins were very durable and equable in character, and he believed they were just as good as ever they had been. As yet no great depth had been reached, and there would be no difficulty in keeping up considerable returns if they had the money to do it. A telegram had just been received to the effect that the lease of Copper Bay had been renewed for 10 years at a reduced royalty. The mines only wanted to be worked with more vigour to have the advantage of the solution works for the treatment of the inferior class of ore, topplings and slimes. He did not believe there would be the slightest difficulty in selling the mines, but that would be a very disagreeable consummation. As a large holder of shares and debentures, he should be quite prepared to go on with the concern if arrangements could be made.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors were not prepared at present to lay any definite scheme before the shareholders, and before it could be done it was necessary that the shareholders should come forward and furnish the amount required to make up the 10,000l., being less than 8000l. Unless that amount was furnished the company would be unable to proceed. During the year 2000l. worth of new dressing machinery had been added. A large miners' house, costing 5000l., has been built. It is proposed to commence permanent operations at Friedrich Grose Mine, explorations having been so far encouraging. Outlay and expenditure of every kind has been charged against revenue. The yield of the mine has increased, and more than counterbalanced extra cost of working in depth. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the prospects of the mine continuing most satisfactory.

The report was unanimously adopted; a dividend of 3l. per share (making 40 per cent. per annum on the past year) was declared; 20000l. was added to the reserve fund, which now stands at 41000l., leaving 2111l. 11s. 7d. to carry to credit of next account.

Mr. NIXON was re-elected and Mr. WYNNE was elected directors, and Mr. Woodington was re-elected auditor, the proceedings terminating with the usual complimentary votes of thanks.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

WESTPHALIAN SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Westminster, on May 22.

Mr. A. A. WYNNE in the chair.

Col. CHAS. WYNNE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report, of which the subjoined is an extract, was submitted:—

The accounts for the year ending Jan. 15 showed a credit balance of 6211l. 11s. 7d., and a net profit on the year working of 5767l. 18s. 6d., being more than 57½ per cent. on the total capital. During the year 2000l. worth of new dressing machinery has been added. A large miners' house, costing 5000l., has been built. It is proposed to commence permanent operations at Friedrich Grose Mine, explorations having been so far encouraging. Outlay and expenditure of every kind has been charged against revenue. The yield of the mine has increased, and more than counterbalanced extra cost of working in depth. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the prospects of the mine continuing most satisfactory.

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[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

WHEAL UNITY WOOD.—At the quarterly meeting the accounts showed a total expenditure of 3916l., including labour cost and merchants' bills for three months, 1216l.; paid Wheal Prosper adventures for engines, boilers, &c. 2300l.; and Mr. H. Michell, purser, for forming the company, 100l. The credits were—By call of 10s. on 6000 shares, 30000l.; discount on payment for machinery, 25l.; balance of old adventures, 10s. A call of 10s. per share was made, and the purser's salary fixed at eight guineas per month. The report of Capt. G. E. Trevelyan and W. Mayne stated that in Jeffery's shaft there is a lode worth 25l. per fathom, and at a slope in the back of the same level there is a lode 4 feet wide, similar in character, but varies in value from 10l. to 50l. per fathom. The agents state that there are now already broken thousands of tons of stuff in the old stulls above the addit, in connection with the elvan course, which will produce 20 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff, and which, when the stamping power is erected, and with tin at its present price, would produce good profits.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—At the meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edward King in the chair), the accounts showed, after paying off the sums due to relinquished shareholders, and all known liabilities, a balance of 749l. 11s. 5d. Resolutions were passed that a distribution of 4s. per share be made, payable forthwith; that a special dividend be given to Mr. King for liquidating the affairs of the company with such economy, and without incurring one farthing in law cost; and that the company be now dissolved.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

TERRAS TIN MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

May 30.—Having minutely inspected this mine, I have now the honour to hand you my report thereon, and I do so with the more pleasure as I can confidently speak to the great and increasing value of the property. The set is very extensive, being fully a mile and a quarter in length, by one mile in breadth; and as regards geological position is all that could be desired, being situated at the junction of the killas or clay-slate with the granite. It is traversed by numerous lodes, which form junctions with several large tin-bearing elvans. Most of these lodes have been worked down to the water level by the ancients, or old men, who (judging from the great size of the excavations, and the ground thus laid open) must have extracted a very large quantity of tin from the property. The inadequacy or total want of proper machinery for pumping out the water rendered it impossible for them to follow the tin below that limit. The present company is developing the property very extensively, both underground and also by open working. The new engine-shaft is now sunk and secured about 40 fms. from the surface; it is drained by a 50-in. cylinder engine, which, together with engine-house, boiler, &c., has been erected in a manner creditable to all concerned. The engine is designed so as to be capable of draining the mine to a depth of 150 fms. At a depth of 30 fms. a cross-cut was driven south towards Edward's lode, which was intersected about 24 fms. from the shaft. The lode has been opened on at this level 10 fathoms east, where it is 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom, and looking well for further improvement. The 30, west of cross-cut, has been driven 6 fms., the lode in the present end being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 25l. to 30l. per fathom. Edward's shaft has been sunk 10 fms. below the 20, and a communication effected with the 30. The level on Edward's lode east has been driven 40 fms.; the width of the lode is about 3 ft., and for the whole distance has yielded excellent tin stuff. The 20, west, at Edward's, has been driven about 6 fms., the lode being about 4 ft. in width, valued at from 20l. to 25l. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 20, at Edward's, is worth from 40l. to 50l. per fathom; some of the tinstuff taken up yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure tin. The bottom of the winze is now about 5 fms. below the 20, level; it therefore speaks well for the level below, as it will no doubt improve in depth. When this part of the mine is sufficiently laid open it will, without doubt, most materially increase the returns of tin. The opening on this lode longitudoinally will intersect many other lodes and elvans, more particularly the junction of Rickard's and Edward's lodes, meeting about 50 fms. west of the new engine-shaft. Should, as is confidently expected, a mass of ore be found at the junction of these lodes it will prove a very valuable acquisition to the tin-bearing part of the property at present developed. I now come to a most interesting part of the property—the elvans. These elvans, being from 40 to 60 ft. wide, and cropping up to the surface, are worked as quarries. Tramways are laid down in the cuttings, and the stone trammed away to the stone-breaker as soon as quarried. Elvan No. 1 is granitic in character, with average width of 40 to 60 ft.; the tin is disseminated throughout, and in such quantities as to leave excellent profits on the working; the value per cubic fathom is from 10l. to 12l. Elvan No. 2 is softer and more friable than No. 1; it can be worked very economically; it is valued at about 5l. per cubic fathom, and is over 40 ft. in width. The new east and west elvan is fully 50 ft. wide, is of a soft friable nature, and yields tin throughout. Nos. 1 and 2 stanniferous elvans, having a north and south course, and being only 20 fathoms apart, will intersect the new east and west elvan at about 10 fms. to the east of the present workings, where I am of opinion the whole of the elvans will be greatly enriched. One very important feature in connection with the elvans is that they are found to contain a much higher percentage of tin as depth is attained. I find a shaft, called a winze, has been sunk some 8 fms. below the deep tramway level, for the purpose of working the level at a deeper point. Some of the stuff from this winze is exceedingly rich for tin. Owing to the great influx of water during the winter months operations have been entirely suspended at this point, but will now be resumed. A 30-horse power engine drives a battery of 48 heads of stamps, which will shortly be increased to 200; and also one of Blake's stone-breakers for reducing the elvan, and which works admirably. Having now gone over in detail all the

various workings and points connected with this property, I now proceed to give a general summary of what I consider its most prominent features. I am of opinion that after a careful examination of the mine, that it is a property of a very special kind. It would, I think, be difficult to overstate the great importance of the lodes and elvans are daily becoming richer, and considering the vast amount of work that has been done in opening up this mine in the short period which has elapsed since its commencement, I have no doubt that Terras will occupy a position in the market second to no mine in this district. The returns of tin will be rapidly increasing, the amount sold last year being over 10 tons; and I understand that next sale this return will be increased more than half. Any tin yet sold has been obtained from the elvans. I would strongly urge on the directors the advisability of erecting proper dwelling accommodation near the mine for the people at present employed at the mine is 150, but more lodes are daily being required. I cannot conclude this report without alluding in terms of the highest praise to the very efficient manner in which Mr. G. J. Martin (the manager) and Capt. Martin Rickard manage this property; and it only remains for me to thank them most sincerely for their courtesy, their readiness, and anxiety to explain and show everything connected with the mine.

St. Stephen's, Cornwall. W. J. MARTIN-CALDER, C.E., Edinburgh.

ROSE UNITED MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I am glad to see Mr. Symons has been able to put himself and the mine above mine. He is quite right in saying that I am the chief promoter and the most valuable mining properties in the whole county of Cornwall. At the present time, and copper ore has since risen more than 50 per cent., yet at those times the mines were about paying cost, but if the present price of metals continues the same, if I may judge from my own statistics kept for the last 16 years, as regards the most further advance from 28 to 40 per cent. in tin, this mine will become a much more scarce article than either lead or tin. Those mines were suspended either from their poverty or the low price of metals, but from their increase of one or more of the largest holders, and the disagreement of others, they were brought to a close, much to the astonishment of practical men, who were acquainted with their merits and future prospects. A large sum had been expended in cutting down shafts, communicating levels, and putting the mine in a proper state of working, all of which will be available for the present company. All the engine-houses are already built, and fit for the reception of the engines, and a saving of several thousand pounds to the company at the present price of labour and material. Several improvements and discoveries had taken place in the bottom levels, which showed evidence manifest of large bodies of minerals available for future working, and I feel fully convinced whoever may possess themselves of shares at double the present market price will have reason in a very short period to be congratulated on their purchase.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

LEAD MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.

Sir,—In reference to an article which appeared in the Journal of May 14, headed "Lead Mining in Shropshire," and containing some remarks from Mr. Tabernash relative to the depth of the mine, wherein the writer informed that the mine is 220 fms. deep, only 100 of which are cleared, I am instructed to inform you that the mine is 148 fms. deep from Boat level, which is 54 fms. from surface, thus giving a total depth of 202 fms., of which 154 are drained—that is, the shaft is clear for 100 fms. below the Boat level, leaving but 48 fms. yet to drain. This is being rapidly accomplished, the capital in hand being considered amply sufficient for all purposes added to the fact that as we open the mine more stopping can be carried on, as there is a quantity of ore left standing by the old workings.

Austinfrs., London, May 31. W. J. LAVINGTON, Sec.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—This mine sold on May 25, 1st 3cwt. 1 lb. 18 lbs. of tin, for 106l. 8s. 7d., the produce of 20 days only, and left 5 cwt. over for next sale. If this mine were down west, it would sell for a time at its present price. I hear many mines west, selling no ore, and with poor prospects, are commanding much higher prices than Budnick.

PROVIDENCE.—The late improvement here still holds good, and continues to improve. In driving east and west on this lately discovered east and west lode a crossing was cut in the western part. This was driven on or following north, and after driving in a northern direction but a few fathoms, it led to a lode, where it is fully expected that (what miners call) a bundle of tin will be found. This is a good feature in the mine, as all the extraordinary carbonaceous Providence has had have been on the northern side of the lodes. The lode looks well as it is being driven on both east and west. Shares are now 33l. to 35l.

EXMOUTH (Silver-lead).—Mr. W. Ward's report, in last week's Journal, is confirmed by all who have visited the mine since he was there. Only please read it Exmouth Silver-lead Mine instead of Wheal Exmouth, as stated in his report.

EXCERLSIOR.—Mining in the Callington district has of late gained a great incentive, in consequence of the valuable discovery made at Excelsior Mine, on the Holmshush lode. This company, after prosecuting their works in a very quiet and economical manner since they first acquired it, have now opened up one of the best lodes for tin that has been seen in this district, tin mining never having been prosecuted to any extent in this part of the county. The discovery alluded to has been made on a lode which has been proved productive by the ancient workings, they having taken away for full half a mile in length what they appeared all paying ground available above water level, throughout its entire length of this set.

An engine-shaft is being sunk on the course of this lode, which is at present only 6 fms. deep, and now producing tinstuff to the value of 50l. per fathom.

WHEAL MARGARET.—There was an excellent account held at the mine on May 23, and everyone present seemed pleased with the future prospects. The Bramble shaft bids fair to open out well, and become a very important adjunct to the property. Independent of the quantity of tinstuff not stamped, or "flow," which is brought to the surface, there is a very large quantity of "craze," or "flow," being the accumulation of years. This can be reduced through the application of Stevens's Patent Pulveriser, two of which are in use at the Providence Mine, for the purpose of reducing a large quantity of slimes which have been hitherto useless. There are about 2 acres, or 98,000 tons, of these at Wheal Margaret, which will produce a large quantity of tin at a comparatively small cost.

WHEAL JANE.—A letter from Captain Giles says—"We have a good lode of tin 4 feet wide in the adit level, west from Tremayne shaft, worth fully 75l. per fm., and in the bottom or 84 fm. level a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm."

HINGTON DOWN.—The 185 tons of copper ore, sold May 23, realised, with carriage, over 16000l., leaving a profit on the month's working of about 11000l.

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—Capt. Nicholas, late of the Levant Mine, St. Just, has been appointed manager, and in future all tin ores are to be sold by him.

GREAT ROYALTON.—The mine and machinery has been sold in one lot, as a going concern, to Capt. Parkyn, of Roche, for 14000l.

THE DOLVEN DISTRICT is beginning to speak out. The Gertrude Mine, in its midst, has already developed a good course of ore. Tygwyn has also a fair course of ore, which has recently sold the mine at a very large profit. Dolven and East Dolven (now consolidated, and the property of one company) are driving two very long adits—one from the western, the other from near the eastern boundary, into two sides of the Dolven mountain. These adits gain backs very fast, as will be conjectured when we state that the ground rises upwards of 100 fms. above the Myherin river on the north-east, and still steeper from the Rhylidion on the south and west; the consolidated mines being, in fact, bounded on all extremes with those rivers. These mines, one and all, are thoroughly proving lengthways, and at varied depths, the course and value of the celebrated Frongoch lodes (one of the best of the Lisburne mines), which was—on the authority of the late Capt. Matthew Francis, in 1856, and since abundantly confirmed—pronounced to traverse this run from Frongoch (two miles west of Devil's Bridge) through the Devil's Bridge Estate, the Bodocil Farm, and the Tygwyn enclosure of the Hall Estate, and the Crown lands of Gertrude, Tygwyn, Pant-tirion, and Dolven, to Cefn-wern on the extreme east.

FLORENCE (Tin).—We have frequently referred to this adventure, which is one of the mining prizes of the year. After numerous delays from various causes, chiefly owing to the exceptionally bad weather in the early part of the year, they have got their large calciner to work, and made their first sale of tin on May 9—viz., 7 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 647l. 7s., and they will make another and probably a larger sale next week, after which they will make a regular monthly sale. They have tin enough discovered to last for many years, but which they can realise to only a moderate extent, until the large 80-inch cylinder pumping engine is erected and at work. This is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

LOVELL.—The lode on the 12 fm. level continues to improve. The week before last it was worth 60l. per fathom, it is now worth 70l., while the tin in this shallow level is worth 50l. per fathom. This is undoubtedly one of the most successful mines in Cornwall.

LIANARHON.—When Mr. Walter Eddy surveyed this mine, about nine months since, he expressed his approval of the way in which they were opening the east ground, but said he thought it likely they would have to sink from 10 to 15 fms. deeper before they got into the lead-bearing part of the lode. They have now sunk about 6 fms., and are already getting into ground producing elvan of lead and blende, and as they sink the ground becomes better for lead. There is no doubt of their success in opening a mine of rich deposits and of great extent.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—The shaft is being sunk by nine men with all possible dispatch to intersect the Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) lode. The mine is end is reported as being most promising, and now worth 8l. per fm. The 26 is worth 12l. per fm. The future of this property is clear. The mine is being worked with a will, and is watched with the keenest interest.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY.—The exceptionally severe winter has greatly retarded the operations of the company, but a perusal of the following satisfactory report from the working engineer, down to May 14, respecting the progress of the works since the breaking up of the frost, will confirm the expectation that the works and machinery will be very shortly in working order, and the works; the weather is now more favourable. I have fixed the engine-house in completed it with the exception of the pipes. The floor in the engine-house is finished; the hot-water tank is up in its place, with the exception of covering the top, which will be done when the condensing tank are put in; the floor is being laid round the open-top stills. Both the hydraulic presses are fixed, and with the

driving east has also improved, and worth 3 tons lead per fathom. We are now within 2 fms. to No. 1 winze from 40 fm. level, where we purpose rising for a communication to ventilate and lay open stoping ground. The lode in the 40 driving east is producing $\frac{1}{2}$ ton lead per fathom.—Gin Shaft; The 40 driving east on the

[illegible]

WHEAL KINGSTON.—Wm. Metherell, May 30: The part of the lode we are sinking on is 7 feet wide, and no footwall, being composed of rich gossan, very much quartz, white, with good stones of lead—certainly a fine lode.

WHEAL TONY.—William Rich, Matthew Rogers, Samuel Coade, jun., May 25: Since our last report we have dropped the lift two pumps, or 3 fms. under the 90; but the engine had to be 110 some 15 hours to get them down, and to put in new lining to air-pump, injection-valve, swimming-cover, and brass air-pump bucket-rod. We think the engine is now in good trim, and hope to go on well till we have to send down pumps again. The boiler-makers are getting on well repairing boiler to stumping engine. We hope in a few days this will be finished. At Hind's engine-shaft we have fixed bearers and large cistern for plunging-pole at the 30, and are now putting in collar and doing other work preparatory to sinking bearers and cistern at the 60. The water is too much to keep under with manual labour below the 80 at Hind's just now; the men are, therefore, employed cutting ground for large balance-bob at this level. The 80 fm. level, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 20s. per fathom. We have no east of this shaft, but we hope soon to have the 100 fm. level drained, when we shall immediately resume driving and stopping. The 60 end east is worth 10s. per fm. The cross-cut south at the 45 is very hard; we are short of men in this bargain. The 80 end east has a promising appearance.

WHEAL WHISPER.—J. Moss, May 29: All things are looking much the same as when I wrote you last. The machinery is working well, and in good order; we have put the new building work, and it answers well—in fact, our best job on the mine. This is our clearing-up week, our sampling looks to be a good one, and a good batch of tin is the best report I know of.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Stephen Davy, John Williams, May 25: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: We are pushing on the sinking of this shaft below the 150 as fast as possible. In the 130 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth tin 12s. per fathom. In the 130 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth tin 12s. per fathom. In the 118 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth tin 20s. per fathom. In the 108 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth tin 12s. per fathom. In the 108 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth tin 12s. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is much the same as when last reported, worth tin 15s. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth tin 7s. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 34 fm. level, east of shaft, is worth tin 9s. per fathom. Old Lode: In the 94 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth tin 8s. per fathom.

WHEAL LUCY.—W. Harris, May 30: The lode in the end driving east in the Carbons is yielding good stuff, and it is disordered by a cross branch. We shall have from that end this month 1½ ton of tin. The ground in the cross-cut north at the 10 is still very hard for driving. The lode in the end east of shaft is large, and producing stamping work for tin. The lode we have lately intersected in the south cross-cut is a very kindly looking lode, although it is not rich for tin, but when properly developed I believe it will be productive; it is composed of capel, quartz, and munda. There is no material change in any other point of operation since last report. We yesterday had our first sale of tin, 2 tons, which realised 95s. 15s. per ton, not to be excelled for quality in the county. The stamps are working well, and we are getting on with the dressing-floors as fast as possible.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN.—Rapid progress is being made in the development of this mine. The new shaft is now down 10 fms. from surface, on a lode 3 ft. wide. Reported upon by the agent as being in a beautiful channel of ground, well defined, and of a most promising character, with every indication of an early improvement. The broken portion of the lode contains spots of silver-lead of a rich quality. The expressed opinion of several of the leading mine agents of Cornwall that the lode is identical with the West Chiverton, which returned such enormous profits to the shareholders, accounts for the favourable manner in which the mine continues to be received throughout the district.

ROOKHOPE VALLEY.—Golden's lode improves in value, and being cut through is found to be 9 feet wide; this lode will add greatly to the importance of the mines. Next week the sinking of the shaft on Great Red lode will be resumed, and will not be long in reaching another level. The driving of the present bottom level will also be continued at the same time, so that the reports will become most interesting. Good progress is being made in all the different works. The company has already sold 70 tons of lead ore, at 12s. 10s. per ton.

MINING IN THE ST. AGNES DISTRICT.—Burrow and Butson Lead, Zinc, and Copper Mines (combined), to which we referred in our notice of last week, we are glad to hear will be brought before the public on Saturday next. The board of directors are gentlemen of high position, and extensive experience in the management of mining affairs. They will in due time be strengthened by the addition of the vendor, whose financial influence and first-rate business habits will be of great service. The whole preliminary arrangements afford a guarantee that the undertaking is perfectly sound as a profitable field for investment.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 31, 1872.			
COPPER.			
Best selected... p. ton	116	0	118 0
Tough cake and tile... 114	0	116 0	0
Sheathing & sheets... 116	0	0	—
Boils... 116	0	0	—
Bottoms... 118	0	0	—
Old... 110	0	0	—
Burma... 111	0	112 0	0
Wire... 110	0	112 0	0
Tubes... 110	0	112 0	0
BRASS.			
Sheets... 114	0	115 0	0
Wire... 114	0	115 0	0
Tubes... 114	0	115 0	0
SILVER.			
Foreign on the spot... 21	15	0	22 0
"to arrive... 21	15	0	22 0
ZINC.			
In sheets... 27	0	30 0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)			
10	0	0	—
TIN.			
English block... £158	0	0	—
Do., bars (in brk)... 150	0	0	—
Do., refined... 150	0	0	—
Banca... 150	0	0	—
Straits... 150	0	0	—
TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qual... £2	5	0	2 6
IX Do., 1st quality... 2	11	0	2 12 0
IC Do., 2d quality... 2	4	0	2 4 6
IX Do., 2d quality... 2	10	0	2 12 6
IC Coke... 2	0	0	2 1 0
IX Coke... 2	0	0	2 1 0
Canada plate, p. ton... 25	0	0	30 0
Ditto, at works... 24	0	0	28 0

* At the works, 1s. to 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each X.
Terns-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The course of our markets during the week has been eminently satisfactory. Whatever disturbing influences may have operated, to even a limited extent, have faded away under the influence of the fine weather—prospects of a hopeful harvest—easy money market, and the final adjustment of the Alabama claims. There are some who are still disposed to take a disponding view, and speak of complications and difficulties which are never likely to arise; but the public generally are more favourably impressed with the good sense and good feeling of both nations concerned; and the impression is daily gaining ground that we are nearing the consummation so devoutly to be wished for, when the subject shall be finally and satisfactorily disposed of. The trade of the country is in a more healthy condition—pauperism is on the decrease, there is an abundance of employment for able-bodied men and for skilled labour in every branch of industry, and the present condition and future prospects are hopeful in the extreme.

COPPER.—A considerable business has been transacted at full prices. On Tuesday last the official rates were advanced 5s. per ton, and there is every reason to believe that a still further advance is imminent, and that the price will be put up another 5s. next Tuesday. The stocks on the South American coasts are reduced to a minimum, and although there may be an abundance of copper still to be found within the bowels of the Chilian mines, yet the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of labour, and the greatly enhanced value of coal for smelting purposes, will combine not only to maintain this metal in its present position, but still further to enhance its value. It may not be too much to state that within a comparatively limited period the price of coal has advanced 100 per cent. Labour is more difficult to obtain than was the case some months back. As the season advances and the crops ripen, the workpeople now employed in the mines will descend to the more popular and remunerative employment of harvesting, so that there is reason for the impression that the supplies from Valparaiso will not be in excess, but that there may probably be a falling off as the season advances. The demand continues satisfactory both on home and continental account. A good business has been done in Australia, and large transactions have been reported in Chili bars. The advices from the East are improving, and as smelters' stocks are low, the purchases for consumption must be large before long. Cape ore on the spot has realised 21s. 6d. Chili bars, 100l. according to brand and prompt. Wallaroo, 111l. 10s. cash. Barra, 112l. the month. Yellow metal is firm and in fair demand.

IRON.—Various causes have combined to interfere with the steady output of the various ironworks both in the North of England and in Staffordshire during the past week. Many of the workpeople had not settled down again after the Whitsun holidays, and there is a disposition on the part of the ironstone miners to demand still further concessions beyond those already granted. The masters are indisposed to agree to terms which will lessen the yield of ironstone to an extent of about one-half or two-thirds. The amount at present obtainable is, as has been already stated, quite inadequate to the ever-increasing demand. The pig-iron furnace cannot be kept in full blast in some localities, owing to the short supply of ironstone and coke, and if that supply be still further reduced it will necessitate the extinguishing of some furnaces altogether, and the inconvenience to the finished iron makers, who are already behindhand in the fulfilment of their contracts

owing to the difficulty of obtaining pigs, will be very great. Shipments have been somewhat slack, comparatively; the chief exports have been to the German and French ports and to the Baltic. The demand for manufactured iron is very good, but actual business is limited by the possibilities of procuring the raw material. Rails and iron for shipbuilding purposes are much wanted; light rails for tramways are in good request, and are quoted, according to section, from 10s. to 11l.; plates, 12l. 6s.; puddled bars, 8l. 2s. 6d. The price of Welsh bars, f.o.b. in London, is 11l. 10s. for best brands. Staffordshire is also again dearer; and, in fact, quotations for all manufactured iron must be considered nominal. Scotch pigs close at 95s. 3d. cash. The principal operations have ranged between 95s. 6s. for the week.

TIN.—The amount of business transacted has been of an unimportant character, and prices of both English and foreign are slightly lower. The deliveries in Holland are telegraphed as being 300 tons, and it is estimated that the deliveries here will prove to be nearly 700 tons. Should this be the case, the statistical position of the article will not have altered materially, and prices, therefore, are not likely to be affected to any extent.

LEAD.—This metal has assumed a quiet appearance, and prices have slightly tended in buyers' favour. The quotation for the best brands is unaltered, but some disposition has been evinced on the part of ordinary makers to meet buyers' limits.

SPELT.—The demand is not very good for shipment at the present time, and prices for spot parcels are easier, 21l. 15s. having been reported. At the outputs better rates are obtainable, 22l. 10s. to 23l. 2s. 6d. having been paid for C.G.H. and P.H. respectively. Hard is not much enquired for; the price is nominally 15l.

STEEL.—In foreign there is at last signs of improvement, and although no actual business has transpired it arises from sellers holding out for advanced rates, which buyers are not as yet prepared to accede to. The higher prices of iron must necessarily impart strength to this market, and force up quotations.

QUICKSILVER.—During the past week sales have been made to some moderate extent at a reduction of 5s. to 10s. per bottle. This alteration seems to offer very little inducement to buyers to come forward to purchase freely, and it is not very surprising that a more animated feeling is not apparent, as orders from India and China are extremely limited, and the demand for the Continent is still slack. Lately prices have been somewhat irregular and not very reliable, and although the latest transactions are reported at 10s., it by no means follows that any more purchases can be effected at this figure. There is comparatively no competition existing amongst sellers, as the whole of the importations of Spanish came into the same hands, and they can fix almost any rate they chose from day to day. The precise reasons that influence sellers in adjusting the price is not always intelligible, and not unfrequently obscure. There is no deficiency in supplies, and no inconvenience experienced by consumers on that account.

TIN-PLATES.—A very fair enquiry exists for both coke and charcoal qualities at the enhanced rates currently quoted. Owing to the continuously increasing value of sheet-iron, most of the makers now decline specifications including X plates unless from 7s. to 8s. per box extra is paid, instead of the customary difference of 6s. per box formerly charged between I.C. and I.X. As the works generally are still very busy upon old contracts, which will still occupy them considerably time yet to complete execution, there remains not much difficulty on the part of those few sellers who have not booked so heavily as to prevent them accepting orders for a moderate quantity at the present time, of realising the additional 1s. to 2s. per box on all X plates. The question of delivery seems to be quite as important just now as that of prices. Sellers are scarcely equal to the occasion, and cannot manufacture the plates sufficiently fast enough to meet the requirements of buyers; and from this cause, and the high prices of raw materials, together with the present scale of wages, there is very little probability of rates becoming easier yet awhile.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—We have no change to report in the iron market this week. The trade is as buoyant as ever, and the market continues to manifest an upward tendency. The opinions of the manufacturers in all parts of England can be seen in the firm state of the market for pig-iron in Scotland, Middlesbrough and Staffordshire. The extraordinary demand for sheets continues unabated, several parcels of singles, of best Staffordshire brands, have been sold here this week at 17l. per ton. The demand likewise for wire-roads and fencing-rod far exceeds all former requirements, and buyers of all kinds of best iron are numerous. The famous producers near Bradford, in Yorkshire, are all full of orders for brass-plates and railway specialities; and the leading houses in Staffordshire are quite full of orders for bars and plates at the top prices. The Middlesbrough and B.P.H. bars are fetching 14l. per ton. Both pigs and all other kinds of finished iron of best quality are ascending in value in the same ratio. Staffordshire all-mine pigs, 6l. 15s. Wednesday oak cold-blast are readily selling at 7l. 10s. per ton; foundry mellers at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. Hydrates of this district are scarce, and fetching 7l. to 7l. 6s. per ton. All pig-iron, be it observed, is sold delivered at the works. The demand for rails continues active, and where business has been done prices are invariably in favour of the masters. The tin-plate trade is brisk; prices firm. Any change in the present aspect of the market must be in an upward direction.—133, Cannon-street, May 30.

COPPER.—Messrs. James and Shakespeare.—The quotations of furnace material are but nominal, there being scarcely anything on sale; a small lot of regulars to arrive at Liverpool has been taken by a smelter there at 21s. 6d. per unit, and a cargo of Cape ore at Swansea has been placed at same price. Bars have risen since Friday last 20s. to 30s. per ton, and as spot parcels were scarce, the chief purchases were for arrival, nearly 3000 tons being so taken; the highest rate paid was 110s. per ton for best brands, guaranteed three months' prompt. On 25th inst. the Valparaiso telegrams came to hand, advising charters during the last fortnight of April for 2600 tons pure, of which 1400 in bars and ingots, 1100 in ores and regulus for England, 100 in bars for France. It is supposed that the bulk of these charters, like those in the two previous mails, were for forward shipment, the stocks on the coast being almost nil. The charters for the corresponding period last year were 849 tons, and all for England; the stocks, including one month's estimated make, being then 8800 tons against 4250 tons at the present time. In Australian large sales have been reported, during the week transactions have been entered into at 111l. 10s. cash, 113l. against estimated prompts. On Tuesday, 25th inst. smelters advanced their official quotations for 5s. per ton, making 112l. 11s. 6d. manufactured 116l. per ton, but as they had been previously selling raw sorts at and beyond these rates, the move had no particular effect on the market, except to a certain extent inducing the belief that in their opinion the present excitement was but ephemeral. This belief, however, is founded more on the hope that such a rapid advance as we have lately witnessed may receive a sudden check from some unforeseen cause than from any fact now apparent. There is no doubt that stocks all over the world are reduced to a minimum, and England is now the only source from which immediate supplies of any magnitude can be obtained; but as the stocks here and in France (the two great depôts for European consumption), are reduced to about 55 per cent. of what they were this time last year, it is difficult to see how the hope of lower prices can be realised. Coupled with this diminution of stocks, there is also a falling off in the production of Chili (from whence the largest supplies of copper are drawn), and it is expected that the quantity raised there during the present year will be below that raised during 1871, which was in itself much smaller than that of the preceding.

The MINING SHARE MARKET this week has been rather weaker for Tin Mines, in consequence of a decline in the price of tin; but more active for Copper Mines, owing to a further advance of 5s. per ton in copper.

The settlement of the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and somewhat interfered with general business.

The mines mostly dealt in have been New Rosewarne, Rosewarne United, Cook's Kitchen, Van Consols, Parys Mountain, Hingston Down, East Caradon, Wheal Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), West Tolgus, West Chiverton, Pennerley, Old Bottle Hill, Great Vor, East Lovell, East Van, Carn Brea, Bog, and a few others.

Devon Great Consols, 110 to 120. East Lovells have been weaker, and leave off 15s. to 16s. The mine, we understand, is looking very poor. Cook's Kitchen have also declined to 49. 5l. Tinicrofts are down to 68. 70; Carn Brea, 165 to 175; Dolcoath, 85 to 90. New Rosewarne have been in good demand at an advance to 9s. 10. The 58 west is worth 35s. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level 85s. to 90s. In the 46 rise the lode maintains its value, worth 220s. per fathom. New West Rosewarne, 8 to 8s. Leeds shaft, sinking below the addit, is now within 2 fms. of the next level, and when holed will lay open profitable tin ground. The wine sinking below addit is worth 12s. per fathom. Rosewarne United, 1s. to 2s. Wheal Lucy, 8 to 8s. The mine sold rather over 2 tons of tin this week from the new stamps, at 95l. 15s. per ton. West Lucy, 2s. to 2s. Wheal Jane, 45 to 47. The purser been issued a circular to inform them there is a good lode of tin, 4 feet wide, in the adit level, west of Tremayne's shaft, worth 75s. per fathom, and in the bottom of the 84 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fathom. Bog, 2s. to 2s. Bronflood, 75 to 80; Ding Dong, 12s. to 15s.

Great North Lacey, 1 to 1s. 4d.; there is a decided improvement in the 38, worth 1s. 4d. per fathom; the shaft sinking below the 110 is worth 1s. 4d. per fathom. Parys Mountain shares have been in good demand, and leave off 2s. to 3s.; the mine is looking well, and with the present price of copper must make good profits; the sampling this month is 305 tons of copper ores, and for the quarter 70 tons of precipitate. Wheal Crebor, 20s. to 22s.; East Caradon, 5s. to 5s. East Chiverton, 3 to 1. Drakewalls, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; a special general meeting has been called at the London Tavern for the 7th, to consider the present condition of the mine and its future management. East Pool, 17 to 18; East Van, 9s. to 10s.; Gawton, 5s. to 5s. Great Caradon, 3 to 4s.; Great Lacey, 15 to 16. Van Consols rose from 4s. to 5s. 5d.; the 55, east of Gundry's, which is 30 fms. deeper than

any other part of the mine, and 110 fms. behind Little's, is yielding good lead, and this may lead to good results.

Botallack, 220 to 230; at the meeting a dividend of 6s. per share (1200l.) was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 858l. The tin sold (91 tons) realised over 90s. per ton. The profit on the quarter was 1217l., and the present is the 101st dividend. South Kitty, 3s. to 3s. Penstruthal, 2 to 2s. 4d.; the lode in the 10, west of Highburrow engine-shaft, is worth 60s. per fathom; the lode in the shallow adit advanced to 10, 10s. Herodsfoot, 36 to 38. Unity Wood, 1s. to 2s.; the quarterly meeting a call of 10s. per share was made. The total expenditure has been 3616l., and the balance against the company 591l. In Jeffery's shaft the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. The agent states that there are thousands of tons of stuff in the old shafts; and which, when the stamping-power has been erected, will be in good request, and advanced to 5s. 6d.

Wheal Margaret; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. The profit on the quarter was 494l., and the balance in hand, after the payment of dividend, 74l. The costs are charged up to March. The tin sold, 32 tons, realised 87l. 17s. 8d. per ton. 2849l. Marke Valley, 3s. to 3s. Minera, 28 to 30; Nangles, 1 to 1s. New Lovell, 3 to 3s. Medlyn Moor, 70 to 80; North Lovell, 1 to 1s. 5; North Rosewarne, 32s. to 35s.; North Rosewarne, 4 to 4s. Old Bottle Hill, 15 to 17; Penhalls, 4s. to 4s.

Rose United, 2s. to 3s.; we understand that when the machinery here is complete the mine will be enabled to make large returns on both tin and copper, and as there is at present a balance of about 10,000l. in hand the shares are exciting some amount of attention. Pennerley, 3s. to 3s. Perkins Beach, 1s. to 1s. 1s.; fresh capital is to be raised here. Plymmon, 1s. to 1s. 1s.; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 16s. Providence, 32 to 34; Roman Gravel, 17s. to 18s.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 34s. to 36s.

South Carn Brea, 6s. to 6s. South Condurrow, 6s. to 7s.; South Croft, 10s. to 10s. Spear Moor, 16 to 18; St. Ives, Consols, 37s. to 40. Tankerville, 17 to 18; the mine has sold this week 100 tons of lead ore, at 14l. 8s. per ton. Old Treburett, 1s. to 1s. 1s.; the mine sold on the 31st 11 tons of silver-lead ore, at 28l. 19s. 6d. per ton, or 318l. 14s. 6d., the produce of the month. Treleigh Wood, 30 to 40; Treleigh Wood United, 10 to 11; Trumpet Consols, 12 to 17; Van 4s. to 5s. 2s.; West Basset, 15 to 16; West Chiverton, 16 to 17; West Panty-go, 2s. to 2s. 2s.; West Seton, 100 to 110; West Tankerville, 3s. to 3s. West Tolgus, 77s. to 80; Wheal Basset, 130 to 140. Wheal Grenville shares have been weaker, at 9s. to 9s. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 16s. to 17s. St. Agnes Consols, 34 to 3s. Wheal Mary Ann, 10 to 12; Wheal Seton, 35 to 40; Wheal Ugo, 7s. to 7s. West Godolphin, 2 to 2s. New Hingston, 1s. to 1s. 1s. A telegram has been received to the effect that the lode going down in Keane's shaft is 5 ft. wide, with branches of tin 3 in., nearly solid.

In Foreign Mines business has not been very active. Eberhardt and Aurora, 13 to 14; Emma, 28 to 29 ex div.; Monte Loro, 6 to 6s. Pacific, 2s. to 3s. St. John del Ray, 15 to 16; San Pedro, 6 to 6s. South Aurora, 1s. to 2s. Sweetland Creek, 4s. to 4s. Utah, 5 to 5s. Yudanumutana, 2 to 2s. Malpas, 1s. to 1s. 1s. The Silver Plume Mining Company has received in Liverpool, per Manhattan, another parcel, of 170 sacks (about 6 tons), and has received advice of the shipment of a further parcel, of 227 sacks (about 10 tons).

The traffic returns of the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad Company for March last shows a gross revenue for that month of \$153,141 68c., against \$134,798 46c. for February. The usual half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, on the Preferred Shares of the Erie Railroad Company, has been declared payable on July 15. The half-yearly coupons, due July 1 next, of the Honduras Government Ten per Cent. Railway Loans of 1867 and 1870 will be payable on and after that date at the London and County Bank. The half-yearly interest, due June 15, on the Mantanzas and Sabanailla (Cuba) Railroad Seven per Cent. Loan for 200,000l., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. The traffic receipts of the Erie Railroad for the first week ending May 7 amount to \$2,004,041, being an increase on the corresponding period last year of \$429,537; second week in May, \$445,949; third week in May, \$439,730.

Subjoined are the quotations for foreign securities recently introduced.—The shares of the Bank of Constantinople are 1½ to 1½ prem.; City of Quebec Six per Cent. Sterling Consolidated Fund Loan, 2½ to 2½ prem.; Peruvian Government 5 per Cent. Consolidated Loan of 1872, ¼ to ¼ prem.; Bischoffsholms Certificates for Erie Shares, 50½ to 50½; Llanelly Anthracite Coal Company, 1½ to 1½ prem.; New Gas Generator Company, par to 1 prem.; Petersburg and Viborg Gas Company, par to ½ prem.; Last Chance Silver Mining Company of Utah, ¼ to ¼ prem.; Silver Plume Mining Company, ¼ to ¼ prem.; The A. preferred shares of the Aberystwyth Silver-Lead Mining Company, 1½ to 2 prem.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active, a large amount of business transacted, and prices, especially for the leading American mines, show a marked improvement. Copper continues to advance, and the metal market generally (with the exception of tin, which is somewhat flatter) exhibits an upward tendency. Lead is especially firm.

A large amount of business has taken place in Emma shares, which close firm at 28 to 29 ex div. The adjourned special meeting is reported in the Supplement to this day's Journal. The descriptive account given of the mine by Mr. Brydges Williams, M.P., was highly satisfactory. Flagstaff, 14s. to 15s.; the smelting-works are reducing 30 tons of ore per day, which nets from 55 to 90 dollars per ton. Last Chance, ¼ to 1 prem.; the works are progressing favourably, and it is said the mine will, in a short time, yield profits equal to any in Utah.

Camp Floyd, 15s. to 16s.; the reports from this mine continue of a most encouraging character. The superintendent reports that he has over 30,000l. worth of ore ready for milling, and above 2000 tons in sight in the mine. The ton of ore recently received in London yields upon sampling 961½ ozs of silver to the ton. Large purchases have been made during the week on behalf of influential American capitalists. Utah, 5s. to 6s.; the superintendent reports things going on very well. They had commenced stoping in solid galena 17 ft. wide, unlimited in extent, and of a greater value than any yet seen in the mine. As smelting has commenced good results may be anticipated.

Richmond Consolidated shares continue to advance, closing 8s. to 9s.; exploration is still being pushed in the new purchase, the ore increasing as the work progresses. One furnace is in full blast, and others are being pushed through to completion. Eberhardt, 13 to 14, and steady; it is expected that material advantage will be derived from dry crushing. South Aurora, 2 to 2s. Pacific, 2s. to 3s.; the superintendent reports that the rich ledge is still holding out well; there is no falling off in the size or richness whatever. He has commenced reducing another parcel of ore.

Cedar Creek, par to ¼ prem.; the company take possession of their property to-day, and profits henceforth will belong to them; this would appear to be the most important and profitable hydraulic run of mines yet introduced to this market. Birdseye Creek, 3s. to 3s. 3s.; the agent, Mr. G. V. Powers, writes that the present run will be more encouraging, and states his conviction that the property will pay handsome dividends. His report is printed in another column. Sweetland Creek, 4s. to 4s. (ex div.); there has been a good business transacted in these shares during the week. The eighth dividend, of 4s. per share, was paid, making a total of 20 per cent. on the capital of the company during the last 12 months. The mine continues to look well. Malpas, 1s. to 1s. 1s.; Rica, ¼ to ¼ prem.

Van Mine monthly sale realised 7801l.; the mine still continues to open out in the same rich manner as heretofore, the 45 cross-cut especially looking well. The shares are steady, at 43 to 50. Van Consols have advanced to 5s. 5s.; in the deep adit an important improvement has taken place. East Van, 9s. to 9s. Tankerville, 16s. to 17s.; the fortnightly sale of lead ore of 100 tons realised 14l. 8s. per ton. Pennerley, 3s. to 3s. 3s.; the report from this mine, in another column, appears, on the whole, to be more encouraging, as the mine is opening out to more advantage. The company is making at present about 200l. per month profit.

Bog, 2s. to 2s. 2s.; the draining of the mine below the 100 is proceeding satisfactorily, and the clearing up of the levels is leaving good saving work. There is only about 50 fathoms more to drain to entirely unwater the mine.

In Copper Mines a large amount of business has been transacted. Cape Copper shares have advanced to 27, 29; San Pedro, 6s. to 6s. In Tin Mines somewhat less business has been transacted, although

Just published, royal 8vo., with Maps, price 10s.

A REPORT OF THE ACTIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH OF REYNOLDS v. BUCKLEY and Others, and LYLE v. RICHARDS and Others, and of the Suit in Chancery of THOMAS v. RICHARDS and Others, to determine the Boundary between the Mines in Cornwall known as WEST BASSET and SOUTH FRANCES; with the summaries up of the Judge at the trial, and the judgments of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer Chamber, House of Lords, and Vice-Chancellor on the question whether the Boundary was to be fixed by the Jury as a matter of fact on the evidence, or by the Courts as a matter of law on the legal construction of the mining sets.

By JOHN FINCH, Attorney-at-Law.

London: STEVENS and SONS, 119, Chancery-lane, Law Booksellers and Publishers.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal. THE WORKS ON SALE.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BIR.—I should feel extremely obliged if some reader would inform me in what part of the United States the College of Gestain is situated, as many persons both in England, Ireland, and the United States deny its existence.—E. G. C.

NICKEL.—"S. D." (Bordeaux).—The present price of nickel ores is about 50s. per ton, and not very large quantities could be sold. Cobalt ores average about the same, but some qualities realise as much as 100s. per ton. Too long a time has elapsed for us to be able to trace the name and address of the correspondent who used the initials mentioned. The subscription, paid through Mr. Levertuon, will be properly attended to in future. You will not receive duplicate copies.

NICKEL AND COBALT.—Can some correspondent state the mode adopted in fixing the price of nickel and cobalt ores; is it by the unit or otherwise? In answer to enquiries, I am told that nickel ores will fetch from 40s. to 50s. per ton, and cobalt ores from 20s. to 100s., according to quality; but upon asking what particular impurities are most objected to, and what class of ore it is best to send, the only reply I can get is that if I send samples no doubt a customer could be found at fair value. But as metallic nickel is quoted 12s. per lb., or 1344s. per ton, I should like to know more about the method of selling.—MINER, Nevada.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received.—"W. and Co." (San Francisco).—"W. N. G."—"J. S. P." (San Francisco).—"R. K." (Nevada).—"J. R."—"J. C. B."—"Miner."

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1872.

PROGRESS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

The demand for our railway iron in British America continues to be pretty well maintained, although during the winter months the shipments in that direction are necessarily reduced. The exports of British railway iron to the Dominion of Canada in the first four months of the present year amounted to 10,242 tons, as compared with 8636 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 8704 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, so that thus far the current year's statistics are encouraging, although it is doubtful whether the great dearth of rails will not exercise a chilling influence upon shipments during the remaining eight months of 1872. The marked activity which is now being displayed in the development of Canadian railways has a tendency, however, to impart continued activity to the Canadian consumption of iron, in spite of every obstacle to the contrary. Thus, a bill for a great Canadian Pacific Railway has been read a first time in the Canadian Parliament; and should this vast enterprise—for the development of which ten years are allowed—be carried out, it must alone involve a very large consumption of railway material. The Canada Southern, the air line of the Great Western of Canada, the extension of the Midland of Canada to Georgian Bay, the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce, the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, the Intercolonial, the North Shore, and sundry other British American lines now on hand must also absorb very large quantities of rails and plant during the next few months, a considerable proportion of which will be derived from Great Britain. We may also recall the fact that the Grand Trunk of Canada is systematically pursuing a policy of steel-railing its main line, and that no small quantity of steel rails will be employed in this process alone. As the fortunes of the Grand Trunk appear to be improving, it may further be remarked that it will need year by year respectable quantities of rails for the construction of sidings. Moreover, as wealth and population increase in Canada there can be no doubt that new towns will arise, of which we cannot even yet guess the names, and that a vast network of new railways which has not yet even a paper existence will be gradually mapped out.

It is not, however, only in the matter of railways that Canada displays the energy and vigour which she might be expected to present as a progressive and rapidly growing nation. Thus, among the Bills recently passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia was one to incorporate the Halifax Gas Consumers' Company, to supply that city and Dartmouth with gas. The capital has been fixed at \$100,000, in 5000 shares of \$20 each, and the company will have power to increase its stock to \$200,000, by an issue of new shares. Some Scotch capitalists have recently turned their attention to copper mining in the province of Quebec. A Scotch company, which has bought what is known as the Acton property, a copper mine which has been worked with some success by the Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON, will operate it on an extensive scale; and the directors expect within six months to produce 2000 tons of selected ore. It is also said to be the intention of the company to purchase and work other mining properties in Canada. A factory for converting moissic sand into steel by LABRECHEVIGER's process is approaching completion; it will be under the charge of an experienced Scotch manager. In spite of all obstacles, coal mining in Nova Scotia is making some progress. For instance, while the extraction of Nova Scotian coal in 1868 amounted to 453,624 tons, it rose in 1869 to 511,794 tons, in 1870 to 568,276 tons, and in 1871 to 596,418 tons. The increase in the extraction of 1871 as compared with 1868 will be seen to have been 142,794 tons, or 31 per cent.; this is a respectable advance, but Nova Scotian coal mining has by no means attained at present the importance which it would acquire if more energy and capital were applied to its development. However, the Colonial Chief Commissioner of Mines congratulates the province upon the progress which has been achieved. Gold mining is carried on to a small extent in Nova Scotia, but the results obtained thus far have not been very striking. To revert to Canada proper, we may add that Thunder Bay silver mining is beginning to attract some attention. A letter, dated Thunder Bay April 4, says:—"Silver Islet has produced 146 barrels of magnificent No. 1 ore this month, against 100 last month, and 46 the previous month; this speaks, as Silver Islet has always done, for itself. The Silver Harbour, formerly the Beck Mine, although working at a disadvantage, has turned out, and is turning out, a magnificent lot of ore. Three A is down 17 ft.; the lode at that depth is 3 ft. wide, and is as rich as Silver Islet. The Shuniah Mines, east and west, together with the International, are being worked scientifically. The gold mines at Jackfish Lake have proved rich beyond the most sanguine expectations. The specimens appear as rich in gold as others in silver. Some of the specimens, however, contain a large quantity of silver, which I have cut with a knife." All these details, which

might be greatly extended, show that Canada is rich in almost all kinds of minerals, and that her mining industry will probably attain great future importance.

REGULATION OF COAL MINES.

The Government Bill relating to this subject has been considerably altered, and reprinted. The first operative clause remains substantially unchanged, declaring that in mines to which the Bill relates (coal, stratified ironstone, shale, and fire-clay mines) no boy under 10 and no female of any age shall be employed below ground. The next clause originally prohibited the employment below ground of boys above 10 years old and under 13 for more than a certain time in a day or week; the clause now applies to boys of 10 and under 12, and provides that they shall not be employed below ground except where a Secretary of State, by reason of the thinness of the seams, considers such employment necessary, and by order allows the same, but even then not for more than the time originally stated in the clause. The figures in the next clause are altered; it now provides that no boy of 12 and under 13, and no male young person under 16, is to be employed below ground for more than 54 hours in any week, or more than 10 hours in any day. Clause 7, containing regulations as to the employment of young persons below ground, had a proviso that sufficient intervals for meals must be allowed in a period of employment exceeding five hours; but it is not now in the Bill. The term "child" is defined to mean one under 13; "young person," one of 13 but under 18; "woman," a female of 18 or upwards. The clause relating to women, young persons, and children employed above ground about mines is re-written, and now provides that no child under eight shall be so employed; that the regulations of this Bill relating to boys under 12, and to male persons under 16, are to apply also in this employment above ground; that no woman, young person, or child is to be so employed between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M., nor on a Sunday, nor after 2 P.M. on Saturday; and that intervals, amounting in the whole to at least an hour and a half, shall be allowed for meals during a period of employment which exceeds six hours.

The amendments in relation to the work itself are numerous. Any "check-weigher" employed by the men must be a person employed in the mine or in the employment of the owner of the mine at another mine. The clause requiring at least two shafts, or outlets, stipulates for proper apparatus available for raising and lowering persons at each of such shafts. The power given to a Secretary of State to exempt, in certain cases, a proved mine from the provision as to single shafts is extended to cases where, the mine not being a coal mine, or mine with inflammable gas, sufficient provision has been made against danger from other causes than explosions by using stone, &c., in the shaft and side wall. The clause relating to a reference to arbitration of the question of exemption from having two shafts extends to all mines not now required to have two shafts where the owner alleges that the mine is nearly exhausted. The clause for the appointment of a manager directs that the mine shall be under his "daily supervision," and that he shall not be a contractor for getting the mineral in that mine, nor a person in the employ of such contractor; a new proviso exempts from this clause mines in which less than 10 persons are ordinarily employed, unless the Inspector of the district requires the mine to be under the control of a manager. The power to remove a manager convicted of any offence is limited to convictions of offences under this Bill, and can only be exercised after enquiry before a County Court judge, magistrate, or other person appointed by the Secretary of State. Managers are to make an annual return of the amount of production, but no individual return is to be published or inspected without the owner's consent.

Several alterations have been made in the general rules. The rule for daily inspection of ventilation is altered. In mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding twelve months the inspection is to be once in every twelve hours if two shifts of workmen are employed in twenty-four hours, and once in every twenty-four hours if one shift is employed; and where inflammable gas has not been found in the mine within the twelve months, then, so far as is reasonably practicable, once in every twenty-four hours, immediately before commencing work in any part of the mine that part of it and the roadways are to be inspected. The rule with respect to the use in a mine of gunpowder or other explosive or inflammable substance is made fuller and embraces more details. Alterations have been made in the rule for the daily inspection of the machinery, &c.; the examination of the shafts is to be made once a week at least. A clause has been introduced providing that where a breach of any provision in this Bill, on the part of any person, has caused, or contributed to cause, the death or injury of another, the liability of the former in damages shall be the same as if the obligation contained in such provision were imposed at common law, and shall be the same whether this Act imposes a penalty or not.

SANDWELL PARK COLLIERY—TRIAL SINKING.

IMPORTANT INDICATIONS.

In answer to our enquiries, we have received the following information from Mr. Henry Johnson, the agent of the company:—

"Yesterday afternoon (Tuesday) the sinkers reached a bed of pale-red laminated shale, about 12 in. thick, at a depth of about 110 yards, containing well-defined fossil remains of coal plants in great profusion, consisting of *Calamites mongeoti*, *Lepidodendron elegans*, *Althopteris* (*Pecopteris*), species undetermined, *Carpolithes*, and other fern and reed-like remains. Similar coal fossil remains are found in the South Staffordshire coal field lying above the Brooch coal, but whether those in question are of the true Permian type or not has yet to be determined, but their presence, I think, indicates that the sinking is now passing through the transition beds lying between the Permians and the coal measures. The fossil remains are the only ones that have been discovered since the sinking commenced, and I give these particulars for as much as they are worth, but I consider that they are strong indications of coal measures, if not of coal. The fossils (a considerable number) are now at the colliery office, open to the inspection of any gentleman interested in the subject, to whom they will be shown on application. I may add that the stratum is now quite dry, dips a little south of east at about 4 in. in 1 yard, and the sinking is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily."

[This report seems to solve one of the expected difficulties to the sinking of this shaft, pointed out in the Journal two years ago—that the Permian beds might possibly rest directly on the Silurian limestone, and thus render the lateral search for coal along the line of junction a very hazardous and problematical affair. The discovery of these fossils places that beyond a doubt. *Lepidodendron elegans* may be regarded as characteristic of the coal measures, though one species of this genus has been found in the Permian strata in Durham, as well as calamites. But the fossils, as given above, are so clearly recognizable as indicating the true South Staffordshire coal measures, that they will without doubt greatly encourage the promoters of this spirited undertaking.—G. HOLT, F.R.G.S.]

EASTWOOD MINING SCHOOL.—In anticipation of colliery legislation making it compulsory for mine officers to pass an examination in elementary science, in order to qualify themselves for their positions, a few young men at Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, have established a mining school, to enable them to obtain a competent knowledge of the necessary subjects. The school is held in the Mechanics' Hall, and a competent teacher has been engaged. The course embraces practical geology, inorganic chemistry, and mechanical drawing, and the fees have been fixed at 5s. entrance and 11s. for the session of five months.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—In consequence of the great advance in the price of iron, the extension of the Cape Cod Railroad from Wellfleet to Provincetown will be postponed for a year. What the Americans call the "grading"—or what we should call the earthworks—is still proceeding. The production of anthracite and bituminous coal in Pennsylvania to May 6, this year, was 5,639,989 tons, as compared with 2,138,950 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, showing an increase this year of 3,501,039 tons. It will be remembered that the production of the first four months of

1871 was seriously reduced by a great strike. An iron steamer recently built at Wilmington, Delaware, has been highly spoken of by competent judges. She is built of American iron, and by American mechanics. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has determined to steel-rail its main stem throughout. In the present state of the iron and steel trades the complete development of this policy will probably occupy some time, but a considerable quantity of English made Bessemer rails have already been delivered to the company. A portion of the main stem and its Washington branch has also been steel-railed.

THE PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY, DUSSELDORF.

It will be interesting not only to the shareholders in the above-named company, but also to the mining public generally, to learn the following facts which have been communicated to us with reference to the final and complete success with which the very unusual difficulties have been overcome which were met with in the shaft sinking at one of the collieries of the company, "Zollern," near Dortmund, in Westphalia.

The shafts at this colliery had to be sunk for a depth of about 58 fms. through the marl or chalk formation, which here overlies the coal measures, and which at this point has been found to contain an unusual number of water-feeders, and of such size as had not been previously encountered in any shaft-sinking operations in Germany. The difficulties experienced by the original German company in sinking the two shafts of this colliery to a depth of about 30 fms. were of such a nature as to be considered insurmountable, and to cause the abandonment of the work after an expenditure on that part of about 140,000l. After lying idle for some years the property came into the hands of the present company for about one-fifth of that sum, and the North of England system of sinking, pumping, and cast-iron tubing having been applied, both the shafts have since been sunk through the heaviest of the water feeders, and one of them is now completed into the coal measures, and will be in a comparatively short time now fitted up for coal drawing. This shaft is one of the largest hitherto constructed with iron tubing, being 17½ ft. in diameter. It is secured with tubing to a depth of about 48½ fms. from the surface. This tubing was built in five different lifts, or divisions, each lift shutting off one or more of the heavy water-feeders. The largest quantity of water which had to be pumped at one time while sinking and building in tubing was nearly 800 cubic feet per minute, and the aggregate quantity of the feeders shut off in the five lifts is upwards of 1000 cubic feet per minute, a quantity which we believe has seldom been met with in shaft sinking either in England or on the Continent. The shutting off of the water has been so complete that since the final closing and wedging of the tubing all the pumps have been taken out of the shaft, and the sinking has since been continued into the coal measures, and is now being continued without a single pump.

The Zollern Colliery, from the extent and proved richness of its coal field, and the scale upon which the works are laid out, is expected to be one of the most important in the Westphalian district, and its being now speedily brought into coal work will be a matter of great value to the company, which is already doing a large and very profitable business with its two other collieries (Hansa and Erin) and its blast-furnace work Vulkan, at Duisburg, on the Rhine. The demand for coal and iron is now in Westphalia, as in England, far in excess of the present capability of production, and the prices such as have not been heretofore known. The shareholders in the Prussian Mining and Ironworks Company may congratulate themselves that their extensive works, acquired at a period of general depression, and upon exceptionally favourable terms, are now coming into full operation under such a brilliant condition of the coal and the iron industries.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 30.—The Stannary Court has closed its sittings, and adjourned until August. Immediately prior to rising the Vice-Warden gave judgment in a case of very considerable importance, not as regards the interests immediately involved, but because of the effect of the decision upon one of the most flourishing interests of Cornwall—the clay trade. The chief question in dispute was whether a certain clay work, the Treverbyrn, Trevanian, near St. Austell, was within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries. On the one hand it was stated that the work could not be called a mine; that it was, in fact, simply a quarry, beneath some few feet of meat earth and rubble (overburden); that the present depth of clay was about 25 feet, but it was hoped to go much lower; that there was no shaft nor adit; and that the work was rated as a clay work. On the other hand, it was stated that with the clay there was raised some tin—probably about a ton per annum; that the place was a tin work originally; and that the tin, which was very rich, occurred in "knots," of about three or four barrows in a place, but that these "knots" were not very frequent. On the evidence as to the production of tin within the works in question, the Vice-Warden held that they constituted a mine, within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries—a decision of some importance, we may presume, in relation to clay works, many, if not most, of which are productive of some tin. There are not a few clay works which originally were worked for tin, and still yield that metal in profitable quantity. Of these Carclaze is the most notable. After being worked for tin for centuries it is now chiefly valued for its clay; but produces some tin. We presume the Vice-Warden's judgment is intended to include within the Stannary jurisdiction all works, whether mines or quarries, where tin is occasionally raised; whether alone or in connection with other substances. It can hardly be meant to apply to clay works in which indeed tin ore exists but not in sufficient quantities to repay the expense of production. If it were, the judgment would simply amount to a wholesale annexation to the Stannaries of the clay works generally.

There is good reason, we believe, to hope that the long-delayed railway to St. Ives may be constructed next year. Acts of Parliament have been obtained, and have lapsed; the most zealous efforts have been made, and have failed, to connect St. Ives with the railway system. The work, however, now appears to be in the right hands, and every difficulty is said to be overcome. There is some talk of introducing "light railways" into the West; and the first effort is being made in Devonshire, on the borders of Somerset. The "light railway" ought to meet the wants of some of our mining districts. It simply consists of a line of rails following with few exceptions the inequalities of the ground, crossing roads at a level, and not burdened by any expensive adjuncts in the way of costly stations. On such a line high speeds are not attainable; but, as a rule, the trucks travel at a very fair rate, and the economy of the whole arrangement is undeniable. The rate of carriage is cheaper, much of the cost of transfer is saved, and there is a very great additional advantage in the fact that trains will drop or take up trucks exactly at the point which is most convenient to the customer, whether there is a siding or station there or not. The cost of these lines varies from 1500l. to 3000l. a mile; and their working expenses are correspondingly low. The Duke of Buckingham has constructed one seven miles in length, through a thinly-peopled agricultural country, and has found it pay remarkably well. One of the chief reasons why these lines can be made at so low a figure is that it is unnecessary, if all the landowners consent, to obtain a special Act of Parliament. Circumstances, however, have arisen which render it desirable that some modifications should be made in the law, so as to prevent a small minority of landowners from defeating the wishes of the great majority of their neighbours, and injuring the interests of the public, by forcing the application for an unneeded (and, as generally speaking it would be) unopposed Act. There is some prospect of the formation of a company to carry out the construction of these lines in various parts of the kingdom.

Mr. G. L. Basset, of Tehidy, a gentleman who takes the very warmest interest in all matters that affect the welfare of miners, has been elected President of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, in the room of Mr. A. P. Vivian, M.P. There are now about 130 members of the association, chiefly working miners, amongst whom its advantages, under the able superintendence of the lecturer (Mr. J. H. Collins) are being steadily disseminated. The classes have suffered from some contingencies during the past session, but the work has been vigorously pursued, and Mr. Collins hopes that the class lists will show no falling off when the results of the year

eminences) are made known. In order to place the scheme of prizes given by the association to their pupils on a more satisfactory footing, to encourage practical acquaintance with the subjects taught, the council propose—first, that a certificate be given to each successful pupil who does not receive a prize from the department; second, that prizes of books or money be given to those who acquire themselves best in the competitive examinations in the following various subjects:—Simple analysis, mining, collection of minerals, and vanning. These prizes are in addition to those offered by the editor of the *Mining Journal*, and by Dr. Foss, which will be received by the editor of the *Mining Journal*, or donations towards prizes, for the purpose of giving to the world and to this the expression of the hope that the same similar objects will be more liberal support. A higher scientific education of the association will be more necessary now than ever, and the Miners' Association is the available miner is from the great bulk of the mining community by which that valuable mine can be secured. Let "One and All," then, prove true to the interests of their state industry, by giving the Miners' Association the support which they are entitled to have, it appears, we are likely to have, at the Institution of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, the annual gathering of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers held in the county. There can be no doubt of the advantages which will be derived from this.

In spite of the new fall in tin—to outsiders almost inexplicable—the share market is assuming greater activity. The fact is that the encouragement offered by the increase in the copper standard is more than sufficient to counteract the effect of the reduction in tin, which no one here looks upon as of anything more than a merely temporary character.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 30.—The South Staffordshire iron market has been decidedly firmer this week, and quotations show a further substantial advance. Messrs. Barrows and Hall, Tipton, who usually lead the trade in the matter of prices, have announced a rise of 20s. per ton on plates, sheets, and strip. Bars are quoted 10s. dearer by several of the leading firms. The Shropshire wire-rod makers are asking an advance of 2s. per ton on the quotations of quarter-day, a larger order for fencing wire-rods being booked at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, at 13s. per ton. The current quotations at the leading houses may be set down as follow, and even at these unprecedented rates makers are by no means anxious to add to the stock of orders already on their books:—Bars, 15*l*. 10*s*.; ditto, best brands, such as BBH and rails, 14*l*.; hoops, 15*l*. 10*s*.; sheets (singles), 17*l*.; plates, 17*l*.; and mill rods, 13*l*. 10*s*.; with proportionately advanced rates for other descriptions. The pig-iron branch is increasingly firm. In forge pig the transactions of the week have been comparatively unimportant, the makers being as a rule well booked forward, but sales of foundry pig took place at Wolverhampton yesterday at an advance of 2*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. per ton. The demand for iron, notwithstanding these great and repeated advances, continues unabated, and the opinion is becoming general that much higher quotations will prevail before any reaction is experienced.

Consequent on the augmented value of iron, the hardware manufacturers in the Black Country are issuing circulars announcing proportionate advance on finished goods. Cut nails are 2s. per ton dearer, 18s. per ton being the current quotation. The japanners and tin-plate workers have further reduced their discount 5 per cent., making the total advance 20 per cent. The discount off iron tubes has been further reduced 5 per cent., and currycombs are 2s. per cent. dearer. The makers of galvanised ironwork for roofing, and such like purposes are asking an advance of 10s. to 14s. per ton on last week's quotations.

The Chatterley Iron and Coal Company, North Staffordshire, have just purchased the extensive coal and ironstone mines of Messrs. Williamson, at Tunstall.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is in a very buoyant condition, and quotations both for pig and finished iron have an upward tendency. The works and collieries in this district are in full production, except such of the latter as are "drowned out." The long-talked-of drainage scheme to relieve these water-logged collieries is again under discussion, and the prospects of some definite action being taken in the matter are now decidedly more hopeful.

Another effort is about to be made to relieve the mines now flooded in North Staffordshire. Before the inundation they were kept clear of water mainly through the maintenance of a powerful pumping engine at the Scotia Colliery, Tunstall, which, in drawing water from that colliery, prevented its rising to a sufficient height to find its way into adjacent pits which were on a lower level. The death of Mr. H. H. Williamson, proprietor of the Scotia Collier, was followed, between two and three years ago, by the suspension of the engine, and the consequent led to the speedy rising of the water in the mines from which it was designed to pump. The water extended its area until something like a dozen collieries were inundated and rendered useless. Before the flooding had made any serious progress the attention of the coal-owners of the district was called by Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector of Mines, to the danger which threatened their property, but an indisposition to united action on their part prevented any steps being taken to arrest the march of the flood. Subsequently some few coalmasters prepared a Bill for the compulsory re-opening of the mines, and the Government, by the aid of the promoters, induced the promoters to abandon their application to Parliament. For some months past the collieries of the district have been unable to raise sufficient coal to supply the local manufacturers, and they have been indebted to other districts for a great part of the fuel they require. The plan which is now under consideration for relieving the drowned-out pits is more likely to be acceptable than either of the former proposals, and there is a fair hope of its being carried out. The Scotia Colliery has passed into the hands of the Clatterley Company, and are seeking the aid of the Government to subsidize a new and improved working pumping machinery at Scotia, at the same time informing them that pumping is not absolutely necessary to the working of the Scotia Mines, or at least a portion of them. If their proposal is accepted, the flooded mines may be shortly expected to be in a condition to contribute again to the coal supply of the district.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 30.—The week so far has been a very active one at both the ironworks and collieries in Derbyshire, the men having got over the holiday fever, and into their ordinary harness. With regard to the business doing it is very similar to what it has been for some months, there being nothing that can be called a change. The out-put of pig-iron is large, yet not by any means equal to the demand for the surplus quantity after the local requirements are supplied. Sheffield is taking a good deal from the leading makers, the consumption at the Cyclops and Atlas Works, as well as others, ensuring the taking of almost any quantity at high prices. Indeed, in many places there is a shortness of "pig" to keep establishments as fully going as the considerable tonnage of the "Northamptonshire" comes from Butlin and Co.'s, of Wellinborough, and also from Glendore and others. In places, where iron is imported to mix with the local stone. The various mills and foundries are all very busy, the latter particularly in pipes. The Coal Trade continues brisk, Derbyshire maintaining its position as the principal purveyor to the metropolitan and important article. Household qualities, although the consumption is not usually very large, are in great demand, and the requirements owing to the great demand there is for coal suitable for cooking purposes in the North of England, Staffordshire, &c., causing a much less tonnage of sea-borne coal being sent to London than would otherwise be the case. From Clay Cross, Unstone, Langley, Ekeington, Sheepbridge, and Staveley a very large tonnage is being sent

The Sheffield Trades are in a prosperous state, the armour-plate and ordinary mills being kept fully worked, whilst the forges are in a similar state. A good deal of Bessemer is sent for shipment, and the converting establishments are having a long season of activity and profit. Every description of railway materials, springs, malleable castings, steel files and tools, keep the manufacturers of them very busy indeed. Table knives, spring cutlery, as well as machine, reaping, and mowing knives, are in brisk request in foreign as well as home account. There is, in fact, scarcely any one branch in the iron or steel trades but what is busy, and there is not the slightest appearance of anything like a falling off. The demand for coal in South Yorkshire is without change, the collieries being worked to the full, whilst at several of them more hands could be employed.

The colliery owners of South Yorkshire have just adopted a course which is likely to be followed by those in other districts. Having experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies of timber for prop-wood, as well as for other purposes, they a short time since determined to see whether they could not obtain what they required direct from where it was grown. Accordingly, Mr. Crofts, of the Pinder Oaks and Darley Main Collieries, near Barnsley, visited Norway, and entered into certain arrangements there, and the result is that a company has just been formed for the purpose of importing the timber direct. The required capital has been subscribed, and business it is expected will shortly be commenced under the most auspicious. Mr. Crofts has been appointed Chairman of the company, and Mr. W. Booth, of the Weststone Falls Colliery (Limited), is one of the directors. We may say that the experiment thus made is looked forward to with no little interest, not only by colliery owners, but also by those engaged in the timber trade.

The annual meeting of the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers was held to-day in the Market Hall, Chesterfield (Lord Edward Cavendish in the chair), and the noble President congratulated the members upon the satisfactory progress which the society is making. There are now 181 members, and he had no doubt they would ultimately reach 300. The report for the year having been adopted unanimously, animated discussions took place on Mr. Birbeck's paper "On Machinery for Coal Washing," and on Mr. J. G. Jones's paper "On the Hydraulic Wedge for Coal-getting," and Messrs. McDermott and

William's "Rock Perforator." Mr. Jackson, of Clay-Cross, commended the perforator for making holes for blasting, and Mr. Bell approved the joint use of the two instruments; whilst Mr. Oughton, of Eastwood Collieries, considered the machine a valuable one for coal, sand, and not a man and a complete in their action. Messrs. Martin and Ward read a paper on Mining Institutes, which led to a discussion on higher education generally, in which Mr. Stuart, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, took part, pointing out the readiness of the University to aid any well-matured scheme for attaining the object in view.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 30.—The Coal and Coke Trades continue very good, the demand still exceeding the supply, and steam coal is again to be raised 2s. per ton on June 1. The price of steam coal is now severely felt by owners of steamers, as well as that of coal and coke and raw iron by manufacturers; indeed, many of the latter class are curtailing their operations, as they cannot get sufficient rates from consumers to meet the heavy extra cost of material and labour. Many hands have lately been discharged on the Tyne, owing to this cause, but all the large works have sufficient on hand to keep them going for some months to come. The Iron Trade in most branches continues good, but it is considered that the demand for iron, and especially for ship-plates, will not long maintain prices at the present scale. The demand for iron ships has considerably slackened, as might be expected from the causes noticed.

A strike has taken place at the works of Messrs. Abbot, Gates & Co., head, the puddlers, 105 in number, alleging that the iron supplied to them is of such quality that they cannot make the usual number of heats, and they demand the same pay as before for one heat less per day; that is, the same pay for five heats as before for one heat. The secretary of the Union, Mr. J. W. Smith, says that the rules of the Union; but the men express their determination to take their own course without reference to the rules of the Union, and state that they will not be guided by the advice of the secretary or executive council of that Union. The men are not a large number, and the strike will not be of much consequence on other hands off, and also much cripples the operations at the works.

The formation of a new railway has been commenced, which is to extend from Scotswood-on-Tyne to Newburn, Wylam, Throckley Colliery, &c., which will be an immense advantage to those works above bridge. A dock is to be formed at Scotswood, and this new line will extend from this dock westwards and bring the produce from the works named above and also from many other works, five brick works, steel and iron works, &c., so that this produce will be sent to the docks near the mouth of the Tyne. The line will also communicate with the North-Eastern line, the produce of those works can be sent to any of the docks near the mouth of the Tyne if desired.

A large number of excellent houses have been built at the Throckley Colliery. This is quite a new colliery; but it is now pretty well developed, and it is now one of the most cleanly and orderly-looking colliery establishments to be found on the Tyne. Every care has been taken in building the houses and providing drainage, &c. This latter provision is much neglected in many cases.

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—The annual meeting of this very flourishing and useful society is to be held at Durham on Saturday. The number of members is rapidly increasing, the number now in the society being 25,000. An immense amount of good has been done by the society in the two counties, many widows and orphans being now supported by its funds in comparative comfort who would have otherwise been in a state of indigence and want.

A grand gala is also to be held on the race-course at Durham on June 16, when the miners of Durham, who are members, are expected to be present in numbers amounting to 3,000. The evening will assemble to the meeting, which will be held in the first instance, will be addressed by Mr. McDonald, of Scotland; Mr. Burt, of Northumberland; Mr. Normansell, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevails amongst the men respecting this meeting, and a very large gathering may be expected. Each colliery will muster under a separate flag, so that the sight will be an imposing one.

A general meeting of the miners of Northumberland is to be held on the Town Moor, Newcastle, on June 10. It is expected that about 12,000 men will be present. The meeting will be addressed by the most prominent leaders of the miners; and after the meeting a grand gala and sports are to be held, for which the Town Moor is most admirably adapted.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

May 29.—The Warrant Market closed on Thursday, on account of the holidays, and the price was somewhat easier, 95s. being the cash price. The tone was firmer on Monday and yesterday, and a moderate business was done at prices varying from 95s. 6d. to 96s. 3d. cash. To-day the opening prices were 95s. 10½d. to 96s. cash, and 96s. 6d. one month; but the market got a little weaker during the afternoon, and closed with sellers, at 95s. 9d. cash, and 96s. 3d. one month. There is no special feature to remark upon in regard to makers' iron, which, as will be seen from the subjoined list, remains firm at the best prices:—

No. 1.	No. 2.
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at the best prices. :—		No. 1.	No. 2.
Garthrie, at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)		115s. 6d.	98s. 6d.
Coltness ditto ditto		118 0	99 6
Summerlee ditto ditto		115 0	98 6
Carnbroe ditto ditto		110 0	98 6
Monkland ditto ditto		105 0	98 0
Clyde ditto ditto		100 0	96 6
Govan, at Broxburn ditto		110 0	98 6
Langloan, at Port-Dundas ditto		115 0	98 6
Calder ditto ditto		112 6	97 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto		114 0	98 0
Eglington ditto ditto		105 0	96 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto		107 6	97 0
Charon, at Grangemouth, selected ditto		110 0	100 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto ditto		110 0	100 0
Kinnaird, Boness ditto ditto		105 6	98 0
Bar iron.....	£11 0 0	to £12 0 0	
Nail rods.....	£12 0 0		

SHIPMENTS.	
For the week ending May 27, 1871.....	tons 20,200
" May 25, 1872.....	18,808

Decrease	1,392
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871	80,578 tons.

In connection with the above figures, it is to be borne in mind that the stocks of makers' iron is limited beyond precedent, and that the existing supplies, both of home and foreign ore, are very strained. The rich mineral fields, which were discovered a few years ago to the south of Edinburgh, will shortly be available, as the railway is being pushed forward with every speed, whence we may expect to draw one or two hundred thousand tons of ironstone yearly; but even this addition may not do much to satisfy a demand at its present high rate. Labour is also deficient, so that the present rate of wages will have to be maintained, if not increased. Mineral fields are being bought up at high prices; and we understand that the small estates of Thornwood, &c., near Uddingston, with their minerals, &c., have been purchased by Mr. Whitelaw (of the firm of Messrs. Baird, Gartsherrie Ironworks), for 19,000*l*. The three small estates comprise 61 acres, and the present proprietor, Mr. George Crawford, J. P. Clerk, of Glasgow, holds certain reservation during his lifetime. The projected Bothwell Mineral Railway, for which power is now sought from Parliament, is to traverse these estates, and "every inch of the ground" over which the line is to pass is underlaid with valuable seams of coal. In fact, the whole Bothwell coal field being untouched, the formation of this line will be of immense importance to Coatbridge and its ironworks, as well as to the east of the City of Glasgow. It will also afford access to the Clyde ports, and to the extensive print and iron and shipbuilding works in the Vale of Severn, on to the port of Dumbarton.

The Scotch malleable iron-makers are, with almost no exception, inviting orders on terms in favour of buyers; while it would appear as if in the South there were no end to the flow of work. The bars and mills, we regret to learn, are working for stock in not a few instances, and, although half-a-dozen new contracts for large vessels have been taken in the Clyde this week, we are informed one first-class house is prepared to quote plates as well as bars under the list for a good order. We are, therefore, you will see singularly circumstanced for the present, but we do not expect this singularity will long continue. Small makers are also reported to be well through with the orders they have in hand, so that buyers have a fair chance of booking new work on advantageous terms. Railway chairs have advanced to 64. 10s. to 75. 5s.; pipes, 71. to 84. 10s. for ordinary sizes, peculiar sizes higher. The new joint-stock company's steelworks, erecting a few miles east of the city, near Uddington, are being forwarded without delay.

The demand for Coal and Coke is unabated, and supplies are scarcely equal to the demand. The quotations are well maintained, and the colliers, knowing this, are not only working leisurely, but are importunous in their demands for increased wages, which have to be granted concessively. For the week the shipments of coal from the Scotch ports were returned at 33,979 tons, against 28,165 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The coal field which the new line of railway will shortly open up is very large. As we formerly reported, the Glasgow Iron Company have taken a lease of some 1500 acres in the vicinity of the village of Gilmerton. The Shotts Company's lease extends from Loanhead to some distance west of Penicuik.

cui, the whole length being about six miles, and the width varying from one to three or four miles. The tonnage of coal which this company have acquired the right to work at Loanhead, Dryden, and Penicuik is 41,978,960 tons, and up to July last they had won to the extent of 2,555,520 tons, chiefly at Loanhead, which is equal to 25 years' output of 100,000 tons annually. An advance of 6d. per day has either been given or promised at most of the collieries in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and where this has not been done a strike is to take place for an advance of 1s. per day.

A work for the manufacture of that powerful explosive, Dynamite, is being erected near Stevenston, on the Ayrshire coast, facing the Frith of Clyde. It will be completely isolated, and fenced round with sand hillocks.

During the past week there have been several important launches from the Clyde shipyards of large ocean-going steamers, and the builders have mostly work in hand for all the year.

The Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, have intimated that they will found a lectureship similar to the Bampton, Hulsean, &c., in connection with the Church of Scotland, and that the lectures will be delivered in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other principal towns in Scotland.

Mr. John Chas. Cuninghame, the only surviving son of the late Mr. Alexander Cuninghame, Craighends, parish of Houston, and one of the partners of the firm of Merry and Cuninghame, has just attained his majority, having been born on May 29, 1851. Mr. Cuninghame is the possessor of immense wealth, the personal property of his father, who died in 1866, having been sworn where about £60,000, irrespective of his large estates and other valuable heritable property, the value of which in the century cost 750,000. Mr. Cuninghame is one of the most extensive landowners in Scotland, his principal estates being Craighends, Walkinshaw, Crosslie, Barrochar, and Cliphorn, in Renfrewshire, and Foyers and Aberchalder, in Inverness-shire. The wealth of the family has all been accumulated in the iron trade, and in the course of little more than a lifetime.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 30.—At a meeting of the coal proprietors of the Wigan and West Lancashire district, held yesterday, at the North-Western Hotel, Liverpool, it was unanimously resolved that the wages of the colliers in the Wigan and West Lancashire district should be advanced 10 per cent. from the first making-up day after June 1, and that the prices of all descriptions of fuel should be advanced from that date. The general suspension of work during the Whitsuntide holidays has tended to make matters worse in both coal and iron, for while our workmen have been idle orders have continued to come in abundantly, and producers find it impossible to meet the pressing requirements of their customers.

The new works which have arisen during the present great revival of trade are being pushed to the utmost, and others are springing up. A large establishment is being erected at Hindley, near Wigan, for Mr. Thomas Gidlow, whose name was recently prominently before the public in connection with an action concerning terminal charges. The works are expected to be in operation in about three months.

The strike at the collieries of the Victoria Colliery Company (Limited) has terminated. Mr. Pickard, on behalf of the men, had an interview with Mr. Wm. Rogers, the manager of the works, the matters in dispute were amicably settled, and the men have resumed work.

The miners have held a large number of meetings for the purpose of discussing the proposal of the executive committee of their association to apply for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages throughout Lancashire. Resolutions approving of the action of the executive have been passed at nearly all the meetings, and there can be no doubt that the movement has the general support of the men.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

May 30.—The Whitsuntide holidays over, the men returned to their vocations, and operations are again carried on with the usual activity this week. In reference to the position of the trade, there is not much change to note, things remaining pretty much the same as for some time past. The demand for all the leading foreign markets is unabated, and there is no likelihood of any falling off taking place for a long time to come. It is many years since there was such an entire absence of speculative business in connection with the Iron Trade as is at present the case. Advices from all directions show that, notwithstanding the enormous clearances which have been made from the district for several months past, the requirements of buyers in all parts of the world continue to exceed the supplies they obtain; and there is every reason to believe that if the make could be increased to double the present return that quantity, enormous as it may be, would scarcely be sufficient to cause an accumulation of stocks. If manufacturers were able to undertake all the orders that might be offered new buyers would turn up in various directions, and the demand for all descriptions of iron would be further expanded to a large extent. It may safely be said that not a ton of iron is purchased at present but what is required for immediate use, and, if the demand were not so urgent, prices have reached too high a point to encourage any one to purchase much beyond present necessity. Added to the extensive purchases of the United States and Canada, Australia is now an important customer in this market, railway iron being principally in request. Russia, Germany, and other European countries are taking the largest quantities of rails, bars, plates, &c., they can secure from this district; and there is no demur as to prices. The home enquiry for these materials also continues brisk. As to the supplies of raw materials and fuel, the complaints are not, perhaps, so numerous as at some weeks ago. This may be accounted for in more than one way. The hot weather is now beginning to interfere with operations in the vicinity of the furnaces, and as the workers are unable to stand so many hours before the fires, lesser supplies of fuel and ores are required. There is, however, a good supply of native ironstone, and for the last week or so there has again been a better supply of foreign ores, the importations being carried on with less interruption. Pig-makers are, of course, pressed with orders, and they will for the next two or three months at least find it more difficult to turn out the quantities required by the iron-makers. Prosperity continues to characterize the Plate Trade, makers having an abundance of work on hand; and when fresh engagements are required they are secured without difficulty.

The almost unparalleled activity which has been witnessed in the Coal Trade for many months past not only continues, but there is every likelihood that it will be maintained for a long time to come. There is not the slightest indication in any direction that the enquiry will decrease, or that the consumption on account of either home or foreign markets is likely to fall off, but, on the contrary, new sources of demand are opening up. The present week has been more satisfactory than the previous one, the men having returned from their holidays, and the result is more regular supplies from the collieries. There are not many of the colliery proprietors hampered with old contracts to any great extent, and they are, consequently, able to realise more fully the profits derivable from the high current quotations. A similar state of things exists in the case of the iron trade. The demand is kept up, and the price of pig-iron has advanced 10s. per ton. The demand for cast-iron is 10 per cent. advance from Saturday, June 18, and much satisfaction is evinced as regards this fact. Coke is almost scarcer than coal, the demand from other iron-producing districts being so extensive.

An extensive new coal undertaking is in contemplation in the Merthyr district, a powerful company being, it is understood, in course of formation to carry the works on. It is proposed to work the coal at a point considerably lower down in the valley than it has been approached before.

Numerous complaints are made of the increased cost of coal in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the most extensive collieries. Not many months ago coal for domestic consumption was delivered at the people's houses at 10s. per ton, but now it costs 17s. 6d. per ton, and is difficult to get at that price.

The traffic on the local railways has increased very considerably of late, owing to the great activity which has prevailed in the iron and coal trades. The Rhymney Railway is now a keen competitor against the Taff Vale. Last year the traffic on the Rhymney Railway reached the unprecedented total of 214,527, as compared with 134,347 in the corresponding week of last year. Notwithstanding the competition referred to, the traffic of the Taff Vale during the last twenty weeks reached 146,065¹/₂, as compared with 139,110¹/₂ in the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of about 5 per cent. on the gross returns.

Very large quantities of coal are now also taken from the district to Birkenhead over the Great Western. As was generally expected, a rapid increase is taking place in the traffic of this line since the change of gauge on the South Wales section from the broad to the narrow has been completed. The broad gauge has been entirely removed, so that there is no longer the necessity of unloading the wagons of the other narrow gauge lines of the district, and the result is a greater expediency in the conveyance of traffic to the metropolises and Midland Counties, and less loss to freighters.

The new proprietors of the Blaina, Nant-y-Glo, and Beaufort Coal and Iron Works are going to distribute about 100*l.* among their workers in prizes for industry and cleanliness, from gardening to house cleaning. Mr. Richards, the manager, has arranged a meeting with the men to talk over the matter on Monday.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Sheldrake, from Bilbao, with 280 tons of iron ore, for the Aberdare Iron Company, and 230 tons of iron ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Catherine, from Drammen, with 175 tons of zinc ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Savan, from Bilbao, with 180 tons of iron ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Dierckx, from Bilbao, with 180 tons of iron ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Mathilde Julie, from Bilbao, with 130 tons of iron ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Thomas Charles, from Drammen, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Hondeklip, from Bilbao, with 436 tons of iron ore, for Poigndestree and Co.; Roundshot, from Santander, with 210 tons of calamine, for Dillwyn and Co.; St. Michael, from Antwerp, with 150 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Co.; Isabella, from Bona, with 150 tons of iron ore, for Richardson, Power, and Co.; Heria, from Bilbao, with 195 tons of iron ore, for Poigndestree and Co.; Sidney A. Jenkins, from Santander, with 435 tons of iron ore, for Forest and Co.; Star of the West, from Huelva, with 578 tons of copper pyrites, for H. Bath and Son; Briton's Queen, from Bilbao, with 130 tons of iron ore, for the Llandovery Steel Company; Eliza Griffiths, from Drammen, with 195 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Pere Lalande, from Bilbao, with 350 tons of iron ore, for order; Douzes Apotres, from Bilbao, with 145 tons of iron ore, for Aberdare Iron

In the parishes of Ansley and Nuneaton.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY have received instructions from the Trustees of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., to **SELL by AUCTION**, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Tuesday 25th June, at Two o'clock precisely, the whole of the above.

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SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble
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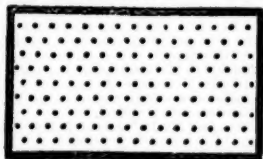
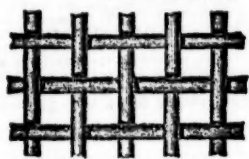
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DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, &c.

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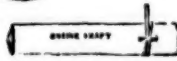
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I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at
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From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—
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From Capt. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—
I have worked your dressing-machine, and I find it will do its work as a separa-
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From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—
I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine
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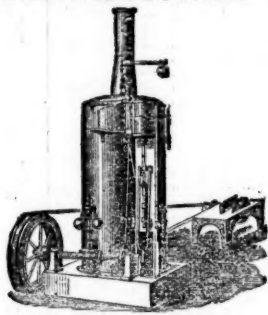
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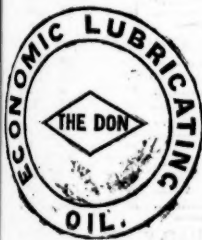
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total Div.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 16 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
20000	Blanc Caelan, s, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1872
18000	Boscawell Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
300	Botallack, t, c, St. Just*	91 5 0	—	—	614 15 0	0 0 0	May 1872
500	Bronfloyd, s, Cardigan*	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 15 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
5000	Castle and Dinas, t, St. Columb	2 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 0 0	—	—	259 0 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	19 14 9	—	—	9 14 6	0 1 0	April 1872
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	—	—	1165 0 0	0 0 0	May 1872
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1872
4206	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	—	—	93 4 2	1 15 0	April 1872
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock*	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3	0 0 0	Jan. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	3 14 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
300	East Darnell, t, Cardiganshire	2 0 0	—	—	204 10 0	0 0 0	May 1872
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan*	0 0 0	—	—	12 13 9	0 0 0	May 1872
1806	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*	3 9 0	—	—	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871
2500	Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	79 15 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
5000	Frank Mills, t, Christow*	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3006	Gawton, c, Tavistock*	3 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carron, c, (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	—	—	—	15 1 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	16 0 0	—	—	67 7 8	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
6808	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston*	40 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c, Bar Station	4 19 0	—	—	61 17 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
1024	Herdfoot, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock*	6 4 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	May 1872
25000	Killalee, s, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 1/2	0 0 0	Dec. 1870
165	Levant, c, t, St. Just*	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1869
400	Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	243 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1871
8000	Marke Valley, c, Cardigan*	4 10 6	—	—	7 10 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
9000	Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	67 7 8	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c	7 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
6000	New Tynke, t, c, Bar Station	5 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
12000	North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just*	10 12 0	—	—	4 1 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1872
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan*	3 11 2	—	—	0 5 6	0 0 0	June 1871
6694	Pedn-ar-dro, t, Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1871
250	Pendarras United, t, c, Camborne	85 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	2 8 6	0 3 0	May 1872
800	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	477 10 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
1772	Polderron, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1870
2000	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	103 12 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
1120	Provident, t, c, Uny Lelant*	10 6 7	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1870
15000	Queen, s, c, Calstock*	0 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, t, Salop*	7 10 0	—	—	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
6589	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, t, c	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
10000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	682 10 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	1 11 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1871
6123	South Cornduvor, t, c, Camborne*	5 5 6	—	—	574 13 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1866
6000	South Darnell, t, Cardiganshire	2 0 0	—	—	16 15 0	0 1 0	June 1871
406	South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan*	18 18 9	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
242	Spearhead, t, St. Just*	36 17 9	—	—	0 9 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1871
80	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0	—	—	2 4 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Feb. 1872
18000	Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	36 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
25000	Terras, t, St. Austell (on 12,000 only)	1 0 0	—	—	0 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
6000	Tinroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	—	—	37 0 0	0 10 0	April 1872
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	—	—	6 12 0	0 14 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Yan, t, Llanidloes	10 0 0	—	—	2 17 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1872
2000	W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	0 0 0	April 1872
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan*	26 13 9	—	—	0 3 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1871
400	West Wheal Seta, c, Camborne*	47 0 0	—	—	637 0 0	0 0 0	April 1872
12288	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan*	5 2 6	—	—	37 0 0	0 10 0	May 1872
5179	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	—	—	14 2 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
512	Wheal Jane, s, t, Kea	10 15 6	—	—	82 2 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
4295	Wheal Killy, t, St. Agnes	10 15 6	—	—	12 2 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
1024	Wheal Killy, t, c, Uny Lelant*	3 10 6	—	—	15 6 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1872
806	Wheal Margaret, t, c, Uny Lelant*	13 17 6	—	—	1 15 6	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menheniot	10 0 0	—	—	618 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
1000	Wheal Mary Hutchings, t, Plymouth	2 12 6	—	—	0 8 6	0 1 0	June 1871
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1872
18000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	52 9 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1871
4006	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 14 6	—	—			
21600	Wicklow, c, s, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—			

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total Div.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Almaden, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
10000	Almaden and Tinto Consols, s, t*	1 0 0	—	—	0 29 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 2 6	0 0 0	Sept. 1871
10000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	May 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, t, c, So. Africa*	7 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 1 0	June 1872
20000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	July 1869
21000	Colorado Terrible, t, Colorado*	6 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
76162	Don Pedro North of the Key*	0 14 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 0 0	July 1871
22500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	3 2 0	0 0 0	June 1872
80000	Emmer, s, t, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	—	—	2 2 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
7000	English and Australian, c, t, Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 0 0	April 1872
15000	Ferguson, s, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	May 1872
80000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	2 11 10	0 3 6	Mar. 1872
25000	Fortuna, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	May 1872
5000	Gold Run, s, t, hyd.	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1868
40000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 8 0	—	—	13 18 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1872
16000	Linares, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
7927	Lustanin, Portugal (25,000 shares)	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, s, Nev.* (£1000 deb.)	10 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Preussische Berg- u. Hütten Aktien, c, t	30 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1872
110000	Pontbiquet, s, t, France*	20 0 0	—	—	10 15 8	0 1 1	Dec. 1871
100000	Port Phillip, c, t, Clunes*	1 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t*	1 0 0	—	—	6 per cent.		Apr. 1871
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	10 0 0	—	—	71 10 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1867
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 4 0	May 1872
20000	Tolima, s, t, (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 6	Mar. 1872
500	Westphalian, s, t, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 3 0	May 1872

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s, t, Argentina Republic*	1 0 0	—	1 1½	Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 5 0	—	—	May 1872
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, s, t, Brazil*	0 19 0	—	—	Mar. 1872
10000	Anglo-Spanish, s, t, Berlanga	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Australian United, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	¾	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	4 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1872
6000	Bensberg, t, Germany* (£10 shares)	4 0 0	—	6	April 1872
50000	Braganza, s, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
20000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	Champion, s, t, Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
6000	Chama, s, t, Douro, Portugal	5 0 0	7½	5½ 6½	Fully pd.
80000	Chontales, s, t, Nicaragua* (£1 and 15,000 of £1 6s.)	2 0 0	1	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, c, Plumas County, California*	3 0 0	—	—	Allotment
100000	Cuiba, s, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Nov. 1870
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Eclipse, c, California*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, s, t, California*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontina and Bolivia, s, New Granada*	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
150000	General Brazilian, s*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Allotment
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., s, t, California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, s, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, s, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Last Chance, s, t, Utah (£25 shares)	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Allotment
165000	London and California, s, t, (£25 shares)	10 0 0	2½	2¼ 2¼	Mar. 1872
4000	Malaga, t, Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, s, t, Utah*	3 0 0	2	2 2½	May 1872
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
6000	Monte Loreto, s, t, Italy*	5 0 0	—	6 0½	Fully pd.
51000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	0 15 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, s, t, Coromandel*	5 0 0	—	—	Allotment
20000	North American, s, t, Nevada*	4 0 0	4	—	Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, s, t, Nevada and California (and reduced)*	7 0 0	—	2½ 3½	Fully pd.
50000	Panuco, c, Chile*	4 0 0	6½	6½ 6½	Fully pd.
50000	Pastorena United, s, Italy*	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, s, Nevada (and 8000 deferred)	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Rica, s, Colombia*	0 2 6	¾	¾ ¾	Allotment
100000	Rossa Grande, s, Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 15 0	—	¾ ¾	Sept. 1870
32500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Allotment
30000	Russia, c, Oregon and Utah*	10 0 0	7½	7 8	Fully pd.
15000	Santa Fe, c, Chile*	5 0 0	—	6½ 6½	Fully pd.
15000	Starr, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Silver Star, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	3	—	Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	1 10 0	—	—	July 1871
20000	Toiyabe, s, Nevada*	2 10 0	—	—	Nov. 1871
100000	Tuquaril, s, Brazil*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
15000	Thornhill Reef, c, Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Tulahoma, s, California*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexico* (£1)	23 5 2	3½	3 3½	May 1868
10000	Utah, s, t, Utah*	10 0 0	4½	5 5½	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
45000	Yukonadumana, c, South Australia*	0 3 0	1½	2 2½	Fully pd.